THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 14

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—One of the finest Residences in the city of Memphis, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and has attached to it stables, carriage house, servants' rooms, and all the latest improvements. Will be leased on long time. Apply to HANSON & SWINGLEY, 15 Union street, Lee Block. sep16 1w

FOR RENT.—The ARMOUR PLACE, formerly occupied by Edmund Orgill, at the junction of Madison street and Pigeon Roost road. The house is pleasantly situated, with flue rooms and shrubbery attached, contains eight large rooms with closets, etc. There is an A No. 1 cistern on the place, good outbuildings and fine garden spot. Apply to JOHN T. WILLIAMS, at Orgill Bros. & Co., 312 Front street. sep15 2w

FOR RENT.—The Three-story brick Residence, No. 126 Court street. Apply next door. sep13 1w

FOR RENT.—The Cotton Shed on Jefferson st eet, near Fourth. Apply to JAMES H. CASH, at City Inspector's office. sep10 1w

FOR RENT.—STOREHOUSE, No. 31 Union street, (Lee Block), 184 feet deep—now occupied by Gantt, Stewart & Co. Also a Basement and Offices in the Knickerbocker Building, Nos. 16 and 18 Madison street. Apply to WM. RICHARDSON HUNT, sep8 tf No. 15 Union street.

FOR RENT.—That large and commodious WAREHOUSE, known as E. M. Apperson & Co.'s, corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, for rent low to a good tenant. The house will receive the patronage of the undersigned. E. M. APPERSON & CO., sep2 1m 320 Front street.

FOR RENT.—A FIRST CLASS COTTON SHED, centrally located. Rent from the 1st September. Apply to H. S. DUNSCOMB, au18 1m DeSoto Bank.

FOR RENT.—The large COTTON SHED of Wormeley & Pickett, on Madison street, extending through to Court; also the splendid Store and Cellar No. 37 Adams street. Possession given immediately. Apply to WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., au9 37 Adams street.

FOR RENT.—Up-stairs, No. 13 Jefferson street. Two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. 8tnl

FOR SALE.

Land for Sale.

300 ACRES, more or less, of good rich timbered unimproved land, on Raleigh and Buntu Road, on Big Creek, Shelby county, will be offered at private sale, for cash, until Monday, September the 28th, when, if not sold, the same will be sold at public auction at the Circuit Courthouse door in Memphis.

Apply to LIEUT. T. RALSTON, Executrix of John Ralston, dec'd, Big Creek, or M. D. L. STEWART, sep1 td Memphis.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Look Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address SAM SHLOSS, Appeal. au9 tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Beautiful, shaded and choice Building Lots, fronting on favorite residence streets, either cleared or with fine forest trees—very low. W. A. WHEATLEY, Agent Mrs. Col. Preston, No. 5 Bethel Block. jy22 2m

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 2 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 2 acres to 500. My residence, with from 15 to 25 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city. N. M. TREZEVANT. je17

WANTS.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK—highest price given. Inquire at First National Bank, 14 Madison street. sep16 2t

WANTED.—A respectable woman, without a child, for a Wet Nurse. A white woman preferred, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 540 Shelby street, east side. se15 1w

WANTED.—By a competent man, a situation as Book-Keeper or Salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating, Appeal office. se11

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper by an experienced business man and thorough accountant. Address B. C., Appeal office. au20

WANTED.—By an accomplished Southern Lady a situation as Teacher of the Piano and Singing in a private family or young ladies' seminary. References of the highest respectability given. Address L. M., care of Mrs. McGray Bennet, No 50 Second street, Memphis. au9 1m

AGENTS WANTED.—Campaign Lives of SEYMOUR AND BLAIR and GRANT AND COLFAX, beautifully colored Charts, Steel Portraits, Flags, Badges, Everything for the times—every voter wants them. GOODSPEED & CO., au18 1m Memphis or New York.

WANTED.—5000 bushels DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES. Highest market price paid at 49 A. ECKERLY & Sons Front street, between Union and Gayoso streets. au23 4w

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board, at 181 Second street. References required. sep6

NOTICES.

Notice.

BY mutual consent, the partnership heretofore existing under the style of MOON & GEOGHEGAN, No. 2 Front street, is this day dissolved. R. A. Moon will continue the business at the old stand, and C. T. Geoghegan will retain an office at the same place, representing the house of Lewis & Geoghegan, of Greenville, Miss. Either of the partners will settle up the outstanding business of the late firm of Moon & Geoghegan. R. A. MOON, sep13 1w C. T. GEOGHEGAN.

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co. au6 tf A. WRIGHT,

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bordered by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer to me. A. WRIGHT. ap16

INSURANCE.

THE GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NASHVILLE, TENN. AGRICULTURE. COMMERCE.

W. H. MOORE, AGENT, 4 1-2 Madison Street. je21 3m

Liberal Conditions. Equitable Rates. Prompt Settlements.

THE GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY Of Columbus, Ga. Incorporated 1836.

Paid in Capital $250 000 00
Assets January 1, 1868 ..... 416,250 97

$20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH the Comptroller of Tennessee.

Blank forms furnished, and all inquiries promptly answered, on application in person or by letter.

JAS. F. BOWMAN, Pres't. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.

W. H. MOORE, Agent, 4 1-2 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. je21 3m

CINCINNATI.

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAMS

DUBOIS & AUGUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN PLANTATION SUPPLIES, 47 Race Street, Cincinnati. se29 3m

PREMIUM.

$1 00 Premium

FOR THE LARGEST BAR OF CORN DELIVERED TO E. P. BATES & CO., Commission Merchants, au25 2m No. 356 Front street.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE SOUTH.

Kindly Words from the Providence, R. I., Herald.

"Let us have peace" says Gen. Grant. Assume this utterance to be sincere. Says Gen. Lee: "Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe that we express the unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that these questions were decided by the war, and that it was their intention in good faith to abide by that decision at the close of the war. The Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere desire to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that, ere this, old irritations would have passed away, and the wound inflicted by the war would have been, in a great measure, healed, as far as we are advised. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity."

Concede to this the same honesty of purpose that we yield to the sentiment of Grant. We have, then, from the two military leaders of the North and South the expression of a desire for union, fraternal feeling, the prosperity and accord of the whole country. In this wish the great majority of the people in all sections concur. The only question, then, aside from the political exigencies, real or fancied, of certain politicians is, How shall this result be brought about? We have always been of the opinion that had the intercourse between the North and the South been more intimate, the rebellion never could have taken place. It was stimulated and rendered possible only because the two sections did not fully appreciate one another, and because hot-headed men on the one side and the other fostered prejudices and passions inimical to peace.

Taking things, then, as they are today, is it not beyond all controversy, the duty of every well-wisher of his land, to seek rather the topics which make for conciliation than to strive to make either the Northern or Southern people appear to be still contumacious on the one side or wantonly aggressive on the other? Not that facts should be ignored, not that any palpable purpose of strife or oppression should be slurred over, but that whenever and wherever a word can be said, or an act done tending to the restoration of the *statu quo ante bellum*, that word should be spoken, that act done.

In the lowest view of the case, it is as important to the North as it is to the South, that the latter section of the country should return to such a state of prosperity as will enable it to pay its just proportion of the taxes and add to the material wealth of the nation. Mr. Secretary McCulloch has borne his testimony to the value of the Southern products to the treasury, even since the war, and no intelligent man needs to be told that the prosperity of the South is almost synonymous with the prosperity of the North.

On the other hand, the South is now, especially in need of the capital of the North, and that which would at once and inevitably follow it, the industry of the Eastern and New England States. There never was a time in our history when the co-operation of the citizens of the East and South would so immediately and certainly redound to the benefit, pecuniary and political of each and both. There is here an abundance of money, and many intelligent and industrious artisans who would gladly secure larger wages for themselves and better opportunities for their children than New England affords to them. The South is rich beyond computation in natural resources. If it be true that there labor is welcome and capital safe, then there can be no doubt that many who are just living here, might speedily acquire a competence there. That there is in the South a kindly feeling, and a desire for the presence of the industrious Northerner, is indisputable.

We have been gratified by a visit from Col. Crandall, a native of New York, but now a resident of New Orleans, who has confirmed our convictions of the state of public sentiment South. The Colonel is on a visit here for the purpose of encouraging emigration to this part of the country. His arguments are, that land is very cheap, that the old system of large plantations is abolished, that white labor is welcomed and made profitable, and that once it is shown by experience that these things are so, the restoration of the Union, really and permanently, is secured. We think he is right, and while we advise no quixotic experiments on the part of those settled and doing well here, we believe that there are very many that will do well to examine the subject deliberately and impartially. And we feel confident that Col. Crandall will do a good work for his own section as well as ours, even if he should not gain a dollar's investment or a single immigrant. He will disabuse a good many minds of false impressions; he will secure a hearing not accorded to the political press, and he will convince honest men who have been misled, that, however they may have viewed rebels and the rebellion, the time has come when it is alike the interest and the duty of all to be candid, conciliatory and catholic, in their ideas and action.

GEORGIA SCENES.

A Negro Kills Two White Men and is Hung by Other Negroes.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, 9th.]

Passengers on yesterday afternoon's Georgia railroad train brought information from Thompson's to the effect that a negro murdered two white men, and that the murderer was hung on the spot by the citizens. The particulars of the difficulty we were unable to learn.

Since writing the above we have received the following particulars of this fearful outrage, which was followed by swift retribution. The negro murderer was pursued, captured and hung by his own color:

THOMSON, GA., September 8, 1868.

Editors Chronicle & Sentinel:

Dear Sirs: A most diabolical and bloody murder was committed above this place (about one mile) about 11 this a.m. A negro, who was employed at the steam mill of Stovall & Wilson, killed Messrs. Lowe and Portner (employees at said mill, and both white men) with an axe, cutting and mangling them in a most horrible manner. He (after committing the deed) fled, with axe in hand, pursued by some of the negro hands (about the mill) and the Georgia Railroad hands; one of the latter shot and captured him. He was hung by the negroes. A good many white men were present. The negroes volunteered their services. There was no provocation. The negroes who were present at the time all testify that there had been no words passed between the parties, and that the murder was committed in cold blood. I know that the Radical papers will endeavor to make capital of this affair, hence I write you these particulars. Yours, truly, JOHN E. BENTON.

P. S.—I learn that Mr. Lowe is still alive, but no chance of recovery. J. E. B.

ORDER NO. 11.

Something of the Secret History of Grant's Jew Expulsion.

From the St. Louis Jewish Sentinel.]

There are several prominent citizens of St. Louis who were at Washington City about the time Gen. Grant's order No. 11, expelling the "Jews as a class" from his lines, was issued, and one of them has given us a part of the secret history of the infamous order that deserves to be known. The St. Louisans had gone to the White House to see President Lincoln, with whom they were acquainted, and while there, in free and friendly conversation with Mr. Lincoln, the subject of Grant's order came up. One of the St. Louisans expressed the opinion that Grant had "made a mistake" in the order; instead of directing it against the Jews as a class, he ought to have directed it against malefactors of all kinds. Mr. Lincoln remarked that he "liked Grant," for there was a good deal of humor in him—and drew forth and read Grant's letter in reply to the one Mr. Lincoln had written to him, directing the order to be rescinded. In this letter Grant said:

Mr. President: As you have directed me, I will rescind the order; but I wish you to distinctly understand that these people are the descendants of those who crucified the Savior; and from the specimens I have here the race has not improved."

These spiteful words reveal the spirit of the order and of its bigoted and bitter author. They illustrate the malignant hatred of "Jews as a class," which animated Grant in 1863, and which animates him now. They show, too, that the order was *not* issued "by his adjutant," that it was not issued "by mistake," and voluntarily rescinded, but that it was the carefully-consinsered and deliberate expression of the author's hostility to the people against whom it was leveled. We commend them to the attentive and intelligent reflection of the few Israelites who have thus far felt that their duty to a party should make them forget their duty to their people, to their religion and to themselves, and honor the man who smote them."

FIENDISHNESS.

A Connecticut Lady Outraged and Murdered by a Negro.

The Hartford *Times* of the 9th, says:

We learn that on Friday afternoon last, in Danbury, a negro called at the house of Mr. Russell Wildman, on the pretext of getting something to eat. Mrs. W. was alone with her little boy of about nine years old. Him the negro sent off to the corn field, with a story that cows had broken into the corn, and then made a felonious assault on Mrs. W. She defended herself heroically, but the negro nearly killed her. Her blood bespattered the walls, and he blackened both her eyes with his blows, and destroyed the sight of one. Fortunately, the boy came back at this juncture, and seeing what was going on, gave the alarm. Neighbors coming, the negro jumped out of the window and fled. Parties are now hunting him on the mountains and in the woods, and it is to be hoped they will find him. He is believed to be lately out of jail. Mr. Wildman's house is about a mile out of the main street of Danbury.

LATER—THE WOMAN DEAD.

The Bridgeport *Farmer* of last evening says the crime was committed at Brookfield, and adds: "The house being at some distance from any neighbors, it was some time before her screams for help could be heard. At last, a woman heard them, and proceeded to the house, when she was met at the door by the demon, and struck senseless by a large stone. He then returned to his victim, and after a severe struggle, in which he choked her until the blood came from her eyes, ears and nose, he accomplished his hellish purpose and decamped. The woman who went to the assistance of Mrs. Wildman, having recovered, gave the alarm, and very soon a crowd of excited neighbors were gathered and the woods and country searched. The negro was seen, but managed to escape. Mrs. Wildman, who was *enciente*, lingered for six hours, when death put an end to her sufferings. A reward of $4,000 was offered for the wretch alive, and if he had been captured right away, summary punishment would have been meted out to him by the infuriated townspeople.

BROWNLOW.

He is Called the Wickedest Man in America.

From the Buffalo Courier.]

"The wickedest man in New York," having retired from business, Parson Brownlow, the Wickedest Man in America, is now left without a pretence to competition in that field. And he is quite equal to the extensive situation. We have only to glance at the successive issues of the press of Tennessee to discover day by day a new proof of his enterprise. At present the Wickedest Man in America is concocting a scheme to organize a colored militia for the purpose of more effectually dragonnading the white people of his State previous and up to the day of election. It happens that this project runs directly counter both to the Constitution and certain explicit laws of Congress. The President has notified him of this fact, and intimated that if a standing army is to be kept in Tennessee it must be an army of the United States and not a janigary guard of the wickedest men. Whereupon the W. M. storms according to his wont. And what a mouth and pen he has at his will! An extensive knowledge of religion, and much practice in a species of inverted or diabolic preaching, give him a command of blasphemy which John Allen in his wickedest day would simply have withered under. Yet this man, backed up by the Radical Congress and the sentiment of the Radical party, is absolute despotism of a region purporting to be one of the free United States of America.

We notice the press generally discerns the fitness of the title with which we recently invested the Tennessee parson. Pass him round as "The Wickedest Man in America. *Itt est.*

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

Reno and Anderson to be Sent to Indiana.

Reno and Anderson, who have been on trial in Windsor, C. W., charged with being implicated in the robbery of the Adams Express Company in May last, were yesterday committed for extradition to the United States, and will be handed over to the American authorities as soon as the necessary documents are made out and forwarded to the Canadian authorities. They will be taken to the scene of their former depredations at Seymour, Ind., and in view of the extraordinary measures taken to secure them, and the fact that they were the prime movers in the many outrages committed there, little doubt can be entertained that they will share the same fate as their subordinates in crime have been made to suffer at the hands of the Jackson county vigilance committee, unless extraordinary measures are taken to prevent such a proceeding.

Allan Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, and L. C. Weir, at whose instance the arrests were made, and who have been watching the case for the American government, were arrested on Saturday on affidavit sworn to by the Reno brothers, charging them with perjury when testifying in the case. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $400, and were to be put upon trial yesterday at Sandwich before a magistrate. It is not probable that the prosecution will amount to anything.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Ku-Klux—Crops—Railroads—Crime, Etc.

FINED.—In the Circuit Court, on Tuesday, David McMeekins was fined $25 for taking four shots at Henry Finch with a pistol. That is just $6 25 a pop. Cheap enough in all conscience! Who says that Government is oppressive?—*Huntington West Tennesseean, Sept.* 10.

SHOT AT.—A young man named Jacob Stewart, a clerk in Mr. Cunningham's store, at Carter's Depot, was shot at while standing in the storehouse door on Saturday night last. The ball passed through his vest, doing no particular damage. Robbery, it is supposed, was the object.—*Greeneville Union, Sept.* 11.

Never before was there so many flies known in this county. They are actually so very bad in some localities, the cattle and stock are in frequent instances severely injured, and in some few cases we have heard of death ensuing from their pestilentious presence. We cannot account for the fact of their numbers being unprecedented.—*Franklin Review, Sept.* 11.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of this road organized on Wednesday by electing Col. Thomas H. Calloway, President; Maj. R. C. Jackson, Superintendent; and R. M. Fisher, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. This result gives the public assurance that the line will continue to be well and successfully managed.—*Athens Post, Sept.* 11.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—The prisoners confined in the Athens jail, five in number, made an attempt to break out on Wednesday night, but were prevented by the vigorous efforts of Sheriff Gibson. A negro man employed about the jail is supposed to have been in collusion with the prisoners, and is now himself in durance vile.—*Athens Post, Sept.* 11.

—The corn crop in McMinn is so promising that many of our rural friends are growing uneasy lest they should not have territory enough to crib it. We noticed in our short trip down the road that the corn crop was looking good. The yield in Bradley, however, will not be as heavy as in McMinn, the former county having been visited by protracted drouth in the early summer.—*Athens Post, Sept.* 11.

A COLLISION.—The Ku-Klux and Loyal Leaguers had a collision in Washington county on Saturday night last. The former were holding a meeting at Jackson's schoolhouse, in the Sulphur Springs settlement, when they were fired on by the Leaguers. Nobody hurt. Such is the report we heard at Jonesboro' on Monday.—*Greenville Union, September 10th.*

SICKNESS.—There is a great deal of sickness in Bedford county. Our physicians are kept busy day and night. Fevers, flux, chills, etc., seem to be the prevailing diseases. A great many deaths have occurred, and we fear we shall lose many more of our best citizens. The people should refrain from the use of fruits and from exposure to the night air.—*Shelbyville Union, 11th.*

UNDER ORDERS.—Col. Thomas H. Reeves, Elector on the Democratic ticket, has received orders to report to O. O. Howard, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, for duty. This compels the Colonel to decline entering the canvass. Who will take his place we cannot divine, but certainly not one who will be more honest, courteous and candid.—*Jonesboro' Flag, 11th.*

A KU-KLUX DROWNED.—On Wednesday of last week the body of a drowned man was found in Elk river three miles below Fayetteville. Decay had so marred the features as to render recognition impossible, yet the apparel was thought to be that of Elijah Burns, and a coroner's jury, from that and other circumstantial evidence, decided the body to be Burns, and that he came to a violent death through the agency of some unknown persons. In the pockets of the clothing were found, among other articles, some money and a whistle said to be the kind used by the Ku-Klux. The finding of this whistle seems to corroborate what Burns had asserted. When rescued from the guard at the courthouse, he told Constable Beavers that he was a Ku-Klux, and that he would yet make him (Beavers) suffer for the course he had pursued in the matter. The popular impression seems to be that Burns really was, as he claimed, a Ku-Klux—that he turned traitor to the organization, in that, instead of acting in the interest of law, order and justice, he became a law-breaker, and that his treason has cost him his life.—*Fayetteville Observer, Sept.* 10.

LIBERIA.

The Negroes Opposed to Universal Suffrage.

They Don't Allow Any but Educated Natives to Vote.

Commander Jeffries, commanding the Swatara, reports to the Department, under date of Lisbon, April 28, the details of a cruise down the coast of Africa. He sailed from Toulon on February 5, touching at Gibraltar, and reached Monrovia on February 28. He then called upon the President, and found evidences of the success of the attempt to plant civilization in Africa. He believes the great want is capital, while another has been that the greater part of the immigrants have not been agricultural laborers. Too many are from the Northern cities, and of mixed blood; and, unable to stand the climate, they resort to trading with the natives for support. For this reason Liberia does not raise sufficient suitable food to support the immigrant population, and actually imports from the United States. The Southern plantation laborers succeed well. Conversing with some of the leading members of the government on questions now agitating our country, Commander Jeffries found them, one and all, of the opinion that universal suffrage to emancipated negroes would be injudicious, using the argument, we do not allow natives among us to vote, unless they have been educated in our schools, believing them to be no more competent to understand the limited questions of internal and external policy of this little Republic, than the comparatively uneducated colored masses at home. They all allude to America as "home." Commander Jeffries thinks that if any impression is to be made in Africa it will be through the colony, which seems to be based on christianizing, moralising principles, while all the other establishments are based on trade in rum, gunpowder and muskets. He states that he reached Lisbon on April 27th. During the cruise he had diligently sought information from all accessible sources with reference to American interests, and found our trade and interests in a satisfactory state. He reports that the slave trade is entirely suspended.

ON Wednesday night about 10 o'clock a fatal shooting affray occurred at Ætna, in Shaler Township, Pennsylvania, a few miles from the city. A party of four men, from Allegheny, went out in brick wagons, stopped at a tavern, and quarreled with some residents of the place. The quarrel was checked and the parties separated, but they met again and renewed the quarrel when a fight ensued, and a man named Charles Evans was badly beaten by the Alleghenians, after which they got away and ran. A moment afterwards a pistol was fired by the Allegheny party, and Robert Calhoun, one of the party, fell dead, shot through the heart. It is supposed the shot was fired by Charles Murphy at Evans, and, missing Evans, hit Calhoun. Evans and Murphy had quarreled bitterly, and Murphy had threatened to shoot. Murphy was arrested and is in jail.

HAIR.

Curiosities of the False Hair Trade.

A late London journal gives a curious account of the traffic in artificial hair, from which we take the following interesting details:

COLORS.

Those who only know false hair from the curious lumps of it in the hair-dresser's windows, and from a general suspicion that they see it on the heads of some of their friends, cannot form a notion of the extent to which the trade in it is carried on. It has wholesale dealers with large warehouses, and skilled laborers constantly at work. It is manufactured to meet the wishes of and the purses of all classes of society, from the sixpenny frisett sold to fill out the sparse locks of the servant of all work to the ten guinea head of hair made up to aid the beauty of a duchess. To visit one of its great emporiums is to become a wiser if not a sadder man. There may be seen samples of hair by the thousand, all of which have been cut from living heads for money, to be sold again.

Here is the iron-gray of middle-life, the snowy white of old age, the brown and black and flaxen of comparative youth, all roughly twisted up together like so many piebald horses' tails. Some of the hair is long, some short, some coarse, some fine, some neglected and dirty, some carefully combed and clean. There is a ready demand for all, and all will be submitted to some twenty distinct processes before it is offered for sale.

It is rather melancholy to find that grey or white hair is the most valuable of all; and that false hair which is long as well as grey commands the highest price from the number of old ladies wishing to counterfeit nature while preserving the insignia of years. The finest specimens of this elderly hair will sell for as much as two guineas an ounce; while the very best black or brown will sell for from eighteen shillings to a guinea, and the best flaxen at about a guinea and a half. The latter variety is, be the quantity what it may, about fifty per cent. dearer than black or brown hair, while white or gray fetches more than the latter by one hundred per cent.

Fair Saxon hair is still greatly in demand, and as the stock of it must be kept up, many of the other colors have to be stained to the favorite hue.

DYES.

The liquid dyes invented and improved during the present generation act chemically on the hair without staining the skin, and are by comparison cleanly and convenient. Hence, according to the hairdressers, the enormous increase in dyed hair, and the reduction in the sale of wigs to men. But it is by no means easy to insure a given shade in hair once cut from the head; and twenty dyings is no unusual number for it to go through before the coveted color is attained. Each time it is dipped in the dye it has to be dried, so that the process is not a little tedious.

The variety of ladies' head dresses of hair which are sold ready-made is very great. There are the curly ringlets of the romp, the fancy plaits of the demure school girl, the porter's knot, the sausage roll, the snake, the caterpillar, the black-pudding, the parasol, the door-knocker, and the bird's nest, all of hair.

HAIRDRESSER'S LITERATURE.

There is, by-the-by, in London, an interesting publication called the Hairdressers' Chronicle, by which it appears that societies of hairists in London and elsewhere for the promotion of the art of hairdressing, and that the most distinguished professors of the day practice together in the elaboration of new *coiffeurs*.

FALSE BRAIDS.

A considerable trade exists in false braids, moustaches and whiskers. During the American war a vast number of these were sent from Europe to the United States, and a steady demand continued until the peace. The fact is curious, that the demand lasted as long as the war, and gradually dropped off at its close.

When art imitates nature so wonderfully, and where—as figures, and professional figures, show—a large proportion of the female population avail themselves of art, it becomes exceedingly difficult to draw the line between the two. After seeing and handling hair taken from many thousands of heads, and being taught its use, the belief is pardonable, if morbid, that false locks are almost as common as real; and that whenever they are especially beautiful, they should awaken most distrust.

RITUALISM.

A Singular Case in a London Court.

The London *Daily News* has the following:

The Anti-Ritualists of St. Mary Atherstone have been worsted in the Arches Court. Their incumbent has obtained a judgment in his favor; and the Church Warden, their representative, has to pay £100 costs. Of course this judgment is sound and good, for it is that of Sir R. Phillimore; but it is unfortunate that in contentions with the clergy in the Ecclesiastical Court parishoners should be so uniformly in the wrong. In this case it is not contended for a moment that the incumbent was in the right; he had acted arbitrarily and illegally, without being reproved by his superiors; nevertheless, for undoing without authority, the Church Warden is saddled with the costs of a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court.

The Rev. Mr. Richings, it appears, fixed, or caused to be fixed, over the communion table of his church an extra ledge or shelf, which, in the dialect of his school, is styled a super-altar. This addition to the fitting of the church was made without any faculty, or even the informal consent of the Ordinary, having been previously obtained. Sir Robt. Phillimore, referring to this fact, said it was "to be lamented." In August last a vestry meeting was held, when a resolution was passed to the effect that the Church Wardens should take steps for removing the super-altar. One of the Church Wardens, Mr. Cordingley, understood this resolution to warrant him in removing the shelf himself, and accordingly took with him a workman, picked the lock of the church door, after the incumbent had refused to give him the keys, and took the obnoxious shelf away. It is plain that in so acting he violated the law, and for this the incumbent brought him into the Arches Court; and after what he had heard on Tuesday it may be predicted that he will not touch a super-altar again.

It will not escape the reader's notice how different is the measure meted to a layman who lays his hand on church furniture to that dealt out to the clergy. Sir R. Phillimore's address, in giving judgment, had all the force and earnestness of a pulpit discourse. To the church warden of St. Mary Atherstone the illegal shelf was a piece of wood in the wrong place; but the Judge spoke of it much as a devout Roman Catholic might be expected to speak of a piece of the wood of the true cross. The terms in which he referred to its removal were such as might properly be applied to any daring and impious act of sacrilege. It is plain that in this case the incumbent and the church warden were both wrong together, the difference being that the clergyman was the first to move and set an example of disregard of law. The act of the incumbent, however, is "lamented;" that of the church warden is substantially punished.

Gideon P. Ezell, one of the most respected and public-spirited citizens of Giles county, died near Elkton on the 8th inst.

SHIPWRECK.

Particulars of the Loss of the Hippocampus.

Statement of one of the Survivors

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 13th.]

CHICAGO, September 12.—The following is the statement of Chas. Rittenhouse, steward of the Hippocampus:

As soon as we left St. Joseph, on Monday evening, September 7, I turned into my berth and knew nothing of what transpired till about two and a half minutes before we went down. The listing of the boat and shifting of freight woke me up. I rushed out of the room, having nothing on but pantaloons, shirt and vest. When I came out of the cabin she was going down, stern foremost, partly on her side. The passengers were screaming, "Oh, my God! What shall I do? What shall I do?" By this time the cabin had struck the water and broke loose from the boat; so I sprang into the water. I made for a door and went under, but turned up and caught the door. A passenger just then came on my back and caught me by the throat and choked me off the door. I said: "Oh, my God, if you won't choke me, you can have the door." He let me go and I went down. As I came up I got entangled in some floating twine, and went down again, and on coming up caught hold of the side of the cabin, on which was John Bloom, clerk, and a colored man named Johnson. I crept on that, and finding it would not sustain all of us, I jumped off and swam to the hurricane deck, about fifteen feet off. I think there were three men on it. One of them drew me on it. I had been on the deck but a short time until I saw Captain Brown and wheelsman Morrison on the side of the cabin. They floated to us and we helped them on to our raft, putting their raft into ours. Immediately several others got on to our raft, increasing our numbers. I saw no one else, but could hear cries for help all around us. It soon became very foggy. About 8 o'clock the fog raised and we saw a vessel about five miles off. We signaled her with a table cloth that the Captain had got hold of before he came to us. We hallooed and those who had hats waved them. The schooner soon got out of sight. The wind was now blowing hard and the sea rolling high, so that at times we could hardly keep on the raft. We all felt greatly discouraged. Capt. Brown and Capt. Trimble told us to cheer up, there was still hope. I told them we must have faith and all would come out right. Capt. Brown several times asked us how we felt. I said that I was sure we would be saved, but some thought we could not. About 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon we saw the steamer Dunbar, which came so near us that we could distinctly see the people aboard of her. We hoisted the table-spread upon a pole about ten feet long, and waved it for ten or fifteen minutes, but she did not see us, and with that disappointment we gave up all hopes for that night, and Mr. Rilford, at the request of Capt. Brown, offered up a fervent prayer in our behalf, to which we all responded with a hearty amen. Darkness soon set in, and it thundered and lightened, with a slight rain, until 10 o'clock. I said, "My boys, I think we will all have to put the night through the best we can, and in the morning I think we will be saved." Just before dark Bloom and Johnson paddled their raft with pieces of board, to ours, and got on with us, putting their raft into ours. We saw a light, which proved to be on a vessel, which we hailed, but could not make her hear. About an hour later we saw another vessel, which appeared to be coming for us. We hailed her, and in a few minutes were overjoyed to find her steering toward us. We were soon picked up and taken to Saugatuck. The vessel that saved us was the scow True.

CARPET-BAGGERS.

What Mr. Lincoln Thought of Them.

From the Louisville Journal of Wednesday.]

Shortly after Mr. Lincoln had appointed Gen. Shepley Military Governor of Louisiana in 1862, he addressed to that officer the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1862.

Dear Sir: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from those States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress, and to swear support to the Constitution; and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as they would be understood (and, perhaps, really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat. Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY.

Mr. Lincoln, it thus appears, thought that carpet-bagism was "disgraceful and outrageous, and declared that if he were a member of Congress he "would vote against admitting" any carpet-bagger "to a seat." This is what Mr. Lincoln thought. What do his professed followers think of it? Can they in their own thoughts deny its justness. No. We defy them to deny it. They must admit it: and with their admission down goes the whole edifice of reconstruction, whose foundation is carpet-bagism, and whose superstructure is carpet-baggers.

GRANT.

What His Best Friends Have Said of Him.

To show how Gen. Grant is regarded by some of his present supporters, we subjoin a few opinions expressed by his present advocates, previous to his nomination at Chicago:

Tilton—"Grant is a drunkard."

Phillips—"Grant is as brainless as his saddle."

Sumner—Says Grant is not an "irreversible guarantee," and "made a whitewashing report to fortify Andrew Johnson."

Chase—"Grant is a man of vile habits and no ideas."

Anna Dickinson—"I am going to Europe to get out of advocating this bunglar."

Mrs. Stanton—"Grant says nothing, and knows less than nothing."

Greeley—"The Presidency requires a man of ideas and a statesman."

Colfax—"I declare in advance no doubtful man can have my vote for President."

Kelley—"I will die in my tracks before I will subscribe to this whitewashing report of this man (Grant), who has joined his testimony and will join his fate to that public enemy," (A. Johnson).

Curtin—"Only a man in favor of negro suffrage can command my vote." Grant declares "negro suffrage means a war of races."

Old Thad—"Never ask me to support a twaddler and trimmer for any office."

Geary—"Drunkards, like pirates, are public enemies."

Frelinghuysen—"The nation owes it to its self-respect to tolerate imbecility in politics no longer."

Wade—"Grant knows nothing of politics. He can talk nothing but horse."

Yates—"I own I have been a drunkard; I will be one no longer, nor will I longer cast my lot with such men."

THE eighteenth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated on Thursday last, by a procession of the society of pioneers, and a review of the military by Governor Haight.

ONE of the gardens on the Hudson river is surrounded by a $10,000 fence.

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"YANNISSEE" AND "WESTMORELAND" WHISKY.

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Any one getting up a Club of Five or more for the WEEKLY *at the above rates will receive a copy gratis. Subscriptions always in advance.*

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Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; *each subsequent insertion* 50 *cents per Square.*

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1868

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR.
For Vice-President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

THE NEWS.

In China every child ten years of age can read and write the native tongue.

The receipts of peaches in Cincinnati average about 15,000 bushels per week.

An industrious man at Bangor has his garden lighted by gas so that he can work at it by night.

Edward Yorke, the founder of the public school system of Louisiana, died a few days ago.

In Utica, New York, ten children were lying dead one day recently from eating unripe fruit.

A ship load of Indian scalps has arrived in Paris, to appear on fashionable heads next season.

Montreal is to have a diamond ball in a few weeks. One lady promises to wear $500,000 worth.

Dr. Elliotson, the inventor of the stethoscope, and friend of Thackery, has just died at London.

The Democrats of the fourth Massachusetts district have nominated Peter Harvey for Congress.

The Democrats of the second Minnesota district have nominated Eugene Wilson, of Minneapolis, for Congress.

General E. D. Keys, a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac, is stumping California for Seymour and Blair.

In a personal difficulty near Idka, on Saturday last, between Henry Coburn and Wash Sparks, the latter was killed.

The mother of the notorious Reno brothers, who are charged with the express car robbery, near Seymour, Indiana, died last week of a broken heart.

The School Board of Cincinnati have purchased the unfinished Handy Opera House and intend to convert it into a splendid public literary building.

The Radicals claim a majority of twenty thousand for the ticket in Maine on Monday. This is less than their usual majority.

George Ticknor Curtis says: "It is a very serious question whether two entirely distinct races can exist peaceably together in community." He so writes to the *Round Table*.

"Grant's footsteps cannot be mistaken," says a Radical orator. Verily, he speaks a truth. They are as numerous in the "Wilderness" as the sands upon the sea shore.

The Union City *Herald* hears of neighborhoods in his country where corn will sell at 20 cents a bushel this fall, and the forests produce acorns enough to fatten all the hogs.

The Corinth *News* says there has been for some time past a very fatal disease among the cattle in that neighborhood. A large number of cows have died recently, generally while in a day or two after being attacked.

The Humboldt *Register* reports the discovery in Nevada of a vast and most valuable cinnibar mine, large enough to supply the world with quicksilver for many years. The mine is situated about fifty miles west of Unionville.

It is said that the Radical committee at Washington advised the expulsion of the negroes from the Georgia Legislature in order to furnish an excuse for a September session of Congress, and consequently more reconstruction tinkering.

The Grenada *Sentinel* says: "We can hardly tell anything about the crops in this region. One man says his is entirely gone, while another thinks he will gather an average yield, at least. We can only suppose that they are neither so good or so bad as they might be."

The Grenada *Sentinel* says: "The sickness in our city and county seems not to be abating. Members of nearly every family are either sick or unwell. Chills, bilious fever and severe colds seem to be the most general causes of complaint.

James A. Wharton, Esq., father-in-law of Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, of the United States, died yesterday at his residence in Greenbush, New York. Mr. Wharton was in the sixty-first year of his age, and was a well known and esteemed citizen.

The vestry of Christ Church, (Episcopal), Tuscaloosa, Alabama, declared that the Rector of that church "has abused the trust confided to him, in a manner which is disgraceful to the clerical profession, as well as a breach of his ordination vow," and have appointed a committee of four vestrymen to prefer charges against him.

The abstract of the report of Gen. Meade of his action and that of the military officers under him, in the matter of the prisoners charged with complicity in the murder of Ashburn, at Columbus, Ga., shows that the witnesses for the prosecution were subjected to the most cruel tortures in order to extort from them a confession that would enable the prosecution to make up a case against the prisoners.

The revival of old institutions of learning and the inauguration of new ones, says the Nashville *Banner*, and the multiplication of the number of primary schools in the country, are among the signs of social improvement in the country, which renders us hopeful of the future of our people, whose every effort to secure prosperity is more or less interfered with by the oppressions of radicalism.

The negro members of the Georgia Legislature, lately declared ineligible, have published a protest, addressed to the Speaker and members of the House, in which they enter a solemn protest against the outrage perpetrated on their race, and say they will appeal at the proper time to Congress. It is signed by twenty-eight expelled members, and twelve Republican members, accompanied by a demand that the protest be entered on the Journal of the House, which the House refused to permit.

The business men of Great Britain have organized mutual protective societies throughout the United Kingdom for supplying commercial information, collecting debts, and other matters. These societies now possess 1,000 branches, and number about 20,300 members, for whom, during the last year, 77,000 inquiries have been made, 54,700 applied for, and 31,250 collected, besides other assistance rendered.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *News* says the mineral resources of Virginia are inexhaustible. New discoveries of iron, copper, lead, manganese, coal, etc., are being made every day. The single county of Amherst contains a sufficient number of valuable ore banks to supply a thousand furnaces. It is a sad commentary upon the want of energy we see in our country, that pig metal should be imported to our shores from foreign countries.

The New York correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* says: Page, the artist who painted Farragut lashed to the mast, is doing a scriptural piece, our Saviour and the Twelve, and has asked Theodore Tilton to sit for Christ. It sounds blasphemous to write it, and it is perverdom. I wonder if he had been "sitting" when I met him on Broadway to-day arrayed like a sporting character in a velveteen shooting coat and checkered trowsers. Not much of the "meek and lowly" of costume. People, especially ladies, talk of his saintly countenance. To me his long flowing hair and beardless face look like some soft, overgrown pink-and-white school-boy. In repose his features are heavy and stolid. A smile lights up his countenance, but not with a lofty light. Mr. Page hasn't selected a model for Judas Iscariot. He finds it hard to choose where so many are competent. Brick Pomeroy suggests Mr. Bowen, also of the *Independent*, and a Plymouth church pillar, for the man with the bag.

THE ISSUE MADE UP.

The telegraph this morning brings us the intelligence that Governor BROWNLOW has ordered the organization of the militia in every part of the State; companies to report to him at Nashville, where he will receive or reject them, as he may elect. The presumed Radical triumphs in New England, and the approaching session of Congress, have incited the old demon and desperate villain to test the strength of the President's promises to the Conservatives of the country, that he would not permit the existence of a standing army in any State of the Union. God, for some wise purpose, not yet foreseen, permits Tennessee to be cursed by the presence of this disgrace to humanity—this palsied wretch, who vents a spleen engendered by physical infirmities, upon a people who permitted him a prominence among that them he never deserved, unless, indeed, a tendency to blackguardism and extremes in politics gave him original title to it. It will be a sore test of forbearance, but we counsel the utmost caution on the part of the people, and the most extreme stretch of patience. We must not lose the victory over Radicalism, now surely within our grasp, by any excitements of BROWNLOW or his troop of hell-hounds.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The appalling calamity telegraphed us on Sunday as having occurred recently in Peru and Equador, by which cities with large and active populations were suddenly swept from the earth or engulphed in vast tidal waves, the more thoroughly detailed, becomes the more heart-rending and distressing. No pen can ever describe the horrors that the survivors of this awful and sublime convulsion of nature must have experienced, when suddenly, as in "the twinkling of an eye," they were called upon to see transformed from living, sentient beings, to livid, mangled corpses, the sister, wife or mother, and with all that made life dear, swept into nameless ruin. The details of this frightful upheaval have, in part, been received, and they confirm the first report, if, indeed, they do not make it more terrible in severity and horrifying in loss of life.

The city of Arequipa, and the towns of Moquegna and Locumba, located upon the coast mountain range, and those of Aries, Iquique and Pisaqua, built upon the seaside of Southern Peru, were entirely destroyed, with large portions of their populations; ships were dashed to pieces on the beach, or borne hundreds of yards inland, by the tidal waves, and lie hopelessly stranded.

The whole loss of life by this frightful calamity is roughly estimated at twenty-five to thirty-two thousand, and property supposed to be worth three hundred millions was ruined or engulfed.

While among the most awful of the visitations of this character upon record, it is by no means the first either in loss of life or property. In 1115 there occurred at Antioch, in Syria, an earthquake by which that city was nearly destroyed, and again in 526, according to Gibbon, when 250,000 people perished with an untold wealth, the result of ages of industry. The great convulsion in 1755, during which Lisbon was wrecked and lost 60,000 of her citizens, although one hundred and thirteen years gone is well remembered by every student of our schools. We may mention, those of 1692 in Jamaica, when the capital of the island, Port Royal, was altogether submerged in less than a minute; that which occurred on the island of Java, in 1772, when a mountain fifteen miles long and six wide, with forty villages upon it, sunk from sight, and 2,957 persons perished; also that of Caracas, in 1812, which cost the loss of 12,000 lives; and again in 1826, when that town was entirely destroyed, with a loss of 12,000 lives. Those of Naples and Mexico, in 1857 and 1858, are fresh in the memories of our readers, occasioning jointly a loss of life variously estimated from 40,000 to 60,000 souls.

The Mississippi Valley, especially the part of it inhabited by us, has not been exempt from these terrible upheavals of nature. There are those among us who remember the earthquake of New Madrid, extending a length of 300 miles, from the mouth of the Ohio to the St. Francis, when the earth rose and sank in great undulations, and lakes were formed only to be drained in comparatively an instant after. Many of these lakes, the result of the latest and finishing quake of mother earth, still exist on both sides of the Mississippi near this city. Reelfoot Lake is one, as familiar as Main street to our citizens. The familiar haunt of sportsmen, it has furnished themes for many strange stories, not the least sensational being those set afloat by that waggish, witty and polished writer—Col. LOUIS J. DUPRE, now of the St. Louis *Times*. One of his stories runs that there is a subterranean passage between Reelfoot and the river, and that away under Union City, and extending even to Memphis, there are underground streams, that may at any time lead to our engulphment. All our readers remember his sensation as to the underground passages, when Memphis was last visited by a shock that proved to us that we are scarcely less liable to an awful visitation than the people of the land of volcanoes, who, for the thousandth time, have just been so fearfully wrecked.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following will show the number of electoral votes, to which each State is entitled in the Electoral College, for President and Vice-President:

Alabama	8	Missouri	11
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
California	5	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Florida	3	New York	33
Georgia	9	North Carolina	9
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Indiana	14	Oregon	3
Iowa	8	Pennsylvania	26
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	7	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Texas	6
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	Virginia	10
Michigan	8	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	4	Wisconsin	8
Mississippi	7		
Total			317

It requires 159 to elect, in case the votes of all the States are counted. Should the votes of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas be rejected under the bill of Congress, passed over the veto of the President, July 20, 1868, then the Electoral College will be composed of 294, of which 148 will be necessary to elect.

We notice that some of our cotemporaries include Colorado among the States, which is wrong, as Colorado is yet a Territory.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Tennessee have resolved upon a vigorous and active prosecution of the campaign for the national presidential ticket for Seymour and Blair.

The Hon. Edmund Cooper has been appointed Elector for the State at large, *vice* Hon. Geo. W. Jones, resigned, and has accepted the position.

A Committee of Finance has been appointed by the Committee, consisting of the following named gentlemen: L. F. Beech, Esq., Chairman; W. Matt Brown, A. G. Adams, Samuel D. Morgan, Samuel R. Anderson, of Davidson county; John Baxter, of Knox, and M. D. L. Stewart, of Shelby.

The Democrats and Conservatives of each Electoral District are requested to hold conventions and nominate candidates for District Electors by or before the 21st of September. In the event of a failure to hold such Convention in any District, the State Executive Committee will designate a candidate.

Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to publish the announcement.

By order of the Chairman.

ALBERT ROBERTS,
Secretary pro tem.

GEORGE J. STUBBLEFIELD,
Chairman Ex. State Committee.

MAINE.

By telegraph published this morning, it will be seen by our readers that the Radical majority in Maine has been reduced from 20,000, as at first reported, to 14,000, which, as compared with the result of the election of 1866, makes a gain for the Democracy of 13,690. In that year parties were brought squarely into the field on party issues; in the year following, 1867, it was different. Then they had a local temperance law that divided attention. As in 1866, so it has been this year; there were no side issues. The contest has been waged on purely political grounds, the Republicans exciting every unusual means to secure a favorable result. In this they have signally failed. As above stated, they have not achieved within 13,690 votes as large a majority as in '66, when they fought the Democracy a square fight on political issues alone.

THE CANVASS.

"The prosecution of the canvass so far "has resulted favorably to the Democratic party. In figures the total of "the Democratic gains this year reaches "to 49,400. The total of the Radical "gains for the same time is 5,000.

"Counting the votes as they will appear in the electoral college, they "stand as follows:

	Majorities.	Electoral Votes.
Connecticut, Democratic	1,700	6
Oregon, Democratic	1,200	3
Kentucky, Democratic	9,660	11
Nebraska, Democratic	1,100	3
Total	13,700	23
Rhode Island, Radical	5,000	4
Vermont, Radical	10,500	3
Total	15,500	7
Democratic majorities	23,700	23
Radical majorities	15,500	7
Democrats ahead thus far	62,200	16

"We need fear no losses at that rate. "Colorado, numbering three votes, has "been cast Radical, which would reduce "the Democratic majority in the electoral vote to thirteen. It is to be noticed "in this respect that while Kentucky is, "and always has been Democratic, Connecticut, Oregon and Nebraska were "Radical, and are gains to the Democracy, while Colorado and Vermont "were always Radical, and there is neither gain nor loss to the Democracy in "the result."

FIGURES FOR TAX-PAYERS.

Here are some figures which it will be well for tax-payers to look over. They show the difference between Democratic economy and Radical extravagance in a time of peace:

Expenses for Congress, including books:	
1856	$2,000,462 22
1860	1,934,583 79
Expenses for collecting revenue for customs:	
1854	2,849,558 77
1860	3,356,457 67
Expenses for civil service:	
1856	5,916,429 67
1868	50,007,442 08
Expenses for war purposes:	
1856	16,948,196 89
1868 as estimated by Secretary of the Treasury	46,861,981 89
Expenses for Navy Department:	
1856	14,777,647 12
1868 as estimated by Navy Department	30,251,605 95
Expenses of administration:	
1856	72,042,792 20
1868	350,347,641 22

SOUTHERN LEGISLATORS.

Two Radical members of the South Carolina Legislature—a negro and a carpet-bagger—had an angry altercation. Said the carpet-bagger: "You infernal "black rascal, you had better go back to "Burns' and brush white people's boots "for a living." The negro retorted: "An' you white-livered scoundrel, you "better go back to Sing-Sing, and serve "out your full 'prenticeship at stone-"cuttin'." Specimen bricks, these, of Southern Radical legislation.

MR. PASSMORE.

Mr. PASSMORE returned to the city yesterday by the 2:45 p.m. train on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and by three o'clock had forwarded to Mayor LEFTWICH his withdrawal of his resignation. This, we presume, means that he will take the advice offered by us some days ago, and demand an investigation of the charges of fraud and corruption alleged against him.

THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, in British America, is threatened with famine. Prominent clergymen of several denominations in that country have united in saying that not one bushel of grain will be harvested there this year; that the potato crop is also a failure; that the buffalo hunters have returned not only without their annual supply of meat and skins, but in an almost starving condition, and that not even seed enough remains in the settlement for next year's crop. An appeal is made to the generosity of the Canadians and the people of the United States.

Less than fifty years ago the entire business of the New York Postoffice was done in one small room of a private dwelling. The "Great Southern Mail" was carried to the river in a wheelbarrow, and rowed over to the Jersey side in a small open boat, and sent thence in wagons to Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Southern points. To-day the same great Southern mail exceeds a hundred tons per week, and a thousand men are employed to perform the work in the way of mailing Southern letters and papers, that fifty years ago was performed by one man.

WHAT THE NEGROES COST.

It has cost the people about $2500 since the war for each negro that has been made a voter for the benefit of the Radical party. White laboring men in the North work five days for themselves and one for the negro, each week.

By Telegraph.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, September 16.—The Senate has passed the House bill giving to the State the Georgia Air Line Railroad.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, September 16.—The telegram announcing the defeat of Ben Butler as the candidate for re-election to Congress, is untrue. The convention has not yet been held.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, September 15.—The 5th U. S. Cavalry, under command of Col. W. B. Royall, passed through here this morning on a special train, *en route* for Nashville.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, September 15.—The bill passed by the House yesterday excluding negroes serving on juries was reconsidered to-day. The House, after a stormy debate, declared that negro jurors claiming only one-eighth negro blood ineligible, by a unanimous vote. Sixty-nine Republicans refused to vote.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, C. W., September 16.—An application for a new trial in the case of Wilson will be made to the judges at Toronto in November. One of the grounds on which the application will be made is, that the judges on the trial refused to allow the challenge of jurors before the peremptory challenge of jurors was exhausted. Prominent lawyers think that the grounds will be good and substantial ones.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Mrs. Buckingham, formerly Mrs. Gen. Eaton, obtained a warrant yesterday from Justice Dodge, for the arrest of her husband, on the charge of abducting and enticing her grand-daughter, Miss Randolph. He has not been arrested.

Additional accounts of the earthquake state that at Arica, the shock was preceded by a sound like that of a distant tempest, then the ground shook from South to North. A palm tree remains standing untouched, and as green as ever, in the midst of the now desolated country.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, September 16.—The importation of hay from the United States will hereafter be allowed under license from the Privy Council. The prevalence of the cattle disease in various parts of the United States is the cause of this step.

PARIS, September 16.—In an article in the last *Revue Deux Mandes*, by Guizot, he says he has no doubt of the desire of Napoleon for the preservation of peace, and urges a reduction of the army as the only effective pledge of peace.

BERLIN, September 16.—Count Bismark has been ordered by his physicians to go to England for his health.

FROM THE PLAINS.

FORT WALLACE, September 16.—Reports received at this post at noon to-day, state that a party of twenty-five Indians ran off twenty mules from Clark & Co., hay contractors, within a half mile of Pan City, and four miles from here. They were pursued by the owners and citizens, but not overtaken. About 12 o'clock the Indians were seen making for the mountains, half a mile from this point, but they turned back when they discovered that the herd had been driven back into the corral.

At 2 p.m. ten citizens came in reporting that a band of Indians from Pond City had just stampeded 120 head from a herd of 2500 cattle, mules and horses which passed here yesterday en route for California. This herd belongs to a family of twenty Texans who have their families with them.

Capt. Carpenter, who, with the 10th company of the United State colored cavalry, arrived here to-day from Fort Hayes, was immediately sent in pursuit of the Indians.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—The *Banner* received the proclamation by telegraph to-day from Knoxville, and issued it in extra form. It declares that there are armed bands of secret political organizations in East Tennessee, now committing, and continuing to commit outrages upon defenseless and unoffending loyal citizens, and recites in the Act of the Legislature giving him the power to call out the militia, and says: "In pursuance of the Act I call upon the good, loyal and patriotic people, white and colored, of every county in the State to proceed without delay, and raise bodies of loyal and able-bodied men and report the same to me at Nashville."

Whether any of the companies, white or colored, will be actually called into the field, will depend entirely on the conduct of the people themselves, in the several counties. I earnestly urge that there will be no occasion to call out these troops, provided the efforts of all the citizens to preserve the peace will succeed, and thus obviate the resort of this stern necessity; but if, unhappily, better counsels do not prevail and order is not restored and I am compelled to put down armed marauders by force, I propose to meet them with such numbers and in such manner as the exigency shall demand; and whatever may be the consequences, I will not be deterred from the discharge of my duty herein, by threats of violence from secret or open revolutionary newspapers, nor by any other means of intimidation."

The Governor adds that he prefers that the troops shall be raised in East Tennessee, and therefore does not limit the number of companies in any county. In reference to the promise of Federal troops to keep the peace, he says, "Should the Department Commander be furnished with a sufficient force to keep order, I will cheerfully co-operate with him, and, in that event, the State Guards may not be called into service."

WASHINGTON.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—The *Courier's* Washington special says that preliminary to a meeting the leading Radicals have agreed to meet on Friday, and hold a general pow-wow, in which the political situation will be discussed, as well as affairs of the Revenue Department. It is hinted that some ugly developments may have been made, which may determine them to consent to the deposition of Commissioner Rollins.

The Radicals express alarm at the condition of the canvass in Indiana and Ohio. They virtually concede the election of Hendricks, and the loss of several Congressmen in Ohio, including Eggleston and Schenck.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that exporters of fabrics made exclusively of tax-paid cotton, are entitled to a drawback when over the seas may be exported; but if the fabrics are made of material upon which part of the tax has been paid, no drawback can be allowed.

Letters to the above effect have been sent to all the assistant assessors of revenue.

Buckley's demands not being sustained by the President, he went to the White House to tender his resignation to the President in person, but was dismissed by friends, who gave him to understand that the President desires his co-operation in the investigation in New York. It is reported that he shall collect and arrange evidence and furnish it to the assistants of Carpenter, who will be employed specially to conduct the case. Carpenter's counsel has therewith retained only to assist Stanford, which is likely to be up-hinted, on the part of the Government, for his duty.

The work of the supervisors of collecting customs, is to act also with the section of an act of Congress diminishing appropriations for that purpose, in January.

The *Journal's* Washington special says the Democratic party of the city are well satisfied with result of the canvass in Maine, and claim a substantial victory. The Republican majority will not be over 14,000, which is very materially below the majority of 1866.

A prominent member of the Jewish persuasion in Tennessee, who is now in this city, says that the Jews in that State regard the election as giving to them all the rights which indicted their flight from that country. So impressed are they with the importance, to them, of the success of the Democracy in the coming election, that they have formed themselves into political organizations, for the purpose of aiding that ticket. Something here unknown in the history of this creed, their vote will be cast for the Democratic candidate to a man.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Cotton active and 3c better; sales 2800 bales; uplands 25½c; Flour is 10@25 for State and Western. Whisky 26 bonded. Sugar Cubs, easier 11@12c. Wheat $2 50@2 60. Corn, dull and heavy, $1 10@1 20. Money—The market is easy and steady. Call loans 5@6. Sterling quiet at 9½@9¾. Gold 40¾. The transactions are heavy many of the purchasers being German bankers. A rumor was current on the street that the war of extermination between France and Prussia. Old Tennessee 70¾; new 69¾.

Cincinnati Market.—Pork declined 50c. Sprague's 12c; Amoskag 12½; lower qualities 9½@11¾; Columbian prints 8½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Cotton firm; middling 23c; sales 1677; receipts 965. Sterling 9 3-8@9½. New York sight ¼@¾ discount. Gold 42¾. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Flour dull; superfine $7 75@8; extra $8 25@9. Corn dull, $1 05@1 10. Oats dull, 65@70. Hay $28@24 25. Bran $1 25@1 30. Pork dull, 38. Bacon quiet, shoulders 14; clear 18c. Lard dull; tierces 19c. High wines $1 22@1 25.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—Tobacco stiffer, sales 67 hhds; lugs, medium clear 5@6 15/16; fair to fine $12 25@24 25. Cotton 24¾. Flour, superfine $7 75@7 87½. Wheat $1 90@2. Corn 90@92c. Oats 60@65c. Rye $1 15@1 20. Pork $30. Sugar, hard, standard 16½. Mess Pork $30. Bacon, shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 19½@19¾c. Lard in tierces 19c. High wines $1 22@1 25.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—Family flour $7 75@8. Wheat $1 90@1 95. Corn 88@91 c. Oats 59@60c. Rye $1 15@1 17½. Mess Pork $30. Bulk Meats 13½@13¾c. Bacon, shoulders 12¾@13; sides 18½@18¾c; hams 20@21c. Lard 19c. Butter 24@30c. Eggs 20c. Flax seed $2 40. Hay 15@15 25. Groceries firm.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—Tobacco lugs to fancy leaf $3 @8 50. Flour, superfine $8@8 25. Corn 86@87c. Oats 52@56c. Pork $30. Bacon, clear sides 17¾@18½c. Lard 19c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 16.—Cotton closed firmer and higher; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuff closed quiet.

LONDON, September 16.—Consols closed at 94; United States 5-20's 72.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—AVERY—September 10, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. CLEVELAND B. CLARKE, of this city, to Miss JULIA T. AVERY, of Norwich, Conn.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, are hereby notified to attend a special communication this Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree.

All F. C.'s are fraternally invited.

By order of A. J. WHEELER, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Sec'y.
Memphis, September 17, 1868. sep17 1t

LOST OR MISLAID—County Warrant, No. 2295, dated April 18, 1868, payable to my order, for One Hundred and Fourteen Dollars, countersigned by John Longe, June 9, 1868. Parties are hereby notified not to trade for the same, as payment has been barred.

sep17 3t* ANDREW RENKERT.

Notice.

MR. D. T. BOYLE became a member of our firm on the 1st inst., the firm style remaining unchanged.

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.
September 16, 1868. sep17 1m

Attention, Militia!

WHITE AND COLORED members of the late enrolled Militia District of West Tennessee will please call upon the undersigned, at their earliest convenience, at his office, as he is about to make one more (and, he believes, a final) effort to obtain pay for services from the United States Government, without any cost whatever to the members.

Capt. KELSEY BOND,
Madam Vincent Block, corner Court and second streets. sep17 1w

NOTICE.

THE firm of NATHAN BROTHERS & CO. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. RUBEL retiring. The business will be continued by remaining partners, Julius and Isidor Nathan, under the firm name NATHAN BROTHERS. They assuming all liabilities of the late firm, and are alone authorized to collect all outstanding debts of same.

JULIUS NATHAN,
ISIDOR NATHAN,
A. RUBEL.
Memphis, September 16, 1868. sep17 3t

JOHN E. RANDLE. J. WILSON HEATH

CHICKASAW FOUNDRY
—AND—
Machine Shop,
RANDLE & HEATH, Proprietors,
S. E. Cor. Second and Winchester Streets,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,
sep17 w3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. W. MOORES, Of Memphis, Tenn. J. L. NORTON, Late Briggs & Norton

MOORES & NORTON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 318 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Particular attention paid to Filling orders for Plantation Supplies and the Sale of all Country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. sep17 1m

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
BOSTON, MASS.,
REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY
THOMAS TROUT & SONS,
208 Front Street.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

GRAND BASKET PIC-NIC
—OF THE—
Sons of Temperance,
—AT—
James' Park, head of Vance Street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT. The best of music in attendance, and a good time may be expected.

A GOLD HUNTER CANE will be voted to the most popular political Club. Now all you who pride yourselves on your particular club, come out to James' Park on Wednesday and show it, or vote in the city, as there will be voting places all along Main street.

The Overton Drug Store,
Renken's Drug Store, corner Main and Market streets,
C. C. Ward & Bro's Drug Store, corner Main and Adams streets,
Chandler's Drug Store, Main, between Jefferson and Court streets,
Gray & Barradall's Drug Store, corner Second and Court streets,
J. C. Eyrich's News Depot, 340 Main street,
Larry Harrandel's Wharfboat.

☞ Pic-Nic tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the above mentioned places. sep17

DR. JAMES,

FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, Cuse on House street, New Orleans, (established 1850), for the last seven years located in Chicago, and celebrated throughout the country in the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, would confidentially consult all his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn street, or by letter Postoffice Drawer 5484.

Dr. JAMES treats CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SYPHILITIC, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and all DISORDERS of a CONTAGIOUS or VENEREAL CHARACTER—which he cures without the use of mercury, iodide potassii, arsenic or any poison, but with his NEUTRALIZER, a potent and more powerful blood purifier.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, brought on by abuse of the organs, early indiscretions, excesses, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of vision and oftentimes insanity, with a dep orable train of other symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All diseases peculiar to the sexual organs, of a private character, radically and permanently cured.

All diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters on the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, sores on the limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings, effectually and permanently cured.

DR. JAMES is recommended by the press of the country, by professors of medical colleges, and by the leading profession generally. Those afflicted should apply to him, and be cured at once.

THE MONITOR, by Dr. James, a treatise upon diseases peculiar to the sexual organs of either sex, causes, effects and their remedies, compiled from an experience of twenty years' practice in the exclusive treatment of these diseases, sent to any address, securely wrapped. Price One Dollar. Pamphlet on SPERMATORHŒA, or one 3c stamp, sent in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps. Address Dr. JAMES, Postoffice Drawer 5604, Chicago, Illinois. sep17 1f

HUGH TORRANCE,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Gen'l Commission Merchant,
NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,
OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
sep16 1m

MURRAY & RIDGELY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
31 Madison Street,

HAVE just received their magnificent and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

The best and handsomest ever brought to this market. Our friends and the public will please accept our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us. Hoping to merit a continuance of the same in the future, we invite them all to call and examine our stock.

We have engaged the services of Major J. H. RIDDICK, formerly of J. H. Waggener & Co.'s, and he will be pleased to see and wait on his numerous friends. sep16 3m

C. C. WARD & BROTHER,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS
SUCCESSORS TO WARD & LEGUEUX,
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
OPPOSITE OVERTON HOUSE.
☞ We pay particular attention to Filling Orders for Physicians and Families. sep16 1m

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS,	W. L. VANCE,	WM. JOYNER,	F. W. SMITH,
E. M. APPERSON,	J. J. PETTIT,	N. S. BRUCE,	A. SEESSEL,
F. TITUS,	W. R. HUNT,	W. B. GREENLAW,	B. K. PULLEN,
NAPOLEON HILL,	J. G. LONSDALE,	JAMES PHELAN,	

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable institution.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee.

jeld dtfawlm

THE OLDEST DRY GOODS HOUSE IN MEMPHIS

We take this method to inform

OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC,

That we are now receiving and exposing for sale one of the largest Stocks of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

—IN THE—

Southern States,

Which we offer on as REASONABLE TERMS as any House in this or any other city.

OUR WHOLESALE STOCK

Is worthy the attention of ALL DEALERS throughout the Country, as each line comprises a full assortment, and will be sold as low as any house will sell them, South of Mason's and Dixon's Line.

OUR RETAIL STOCK

Is under the immediate supervision of one of the partners of the concern. Our facilities in the Eastern Market enable us to at all times have on hand the latest styles of all kinds of Goods in our line, including a large line of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc. We make no pretensions. All we ask is for you to TRY US, and judge for yourselves.

A. SEESSEL & SON,
sep6 6m 259 MAIN ST., OPP. COURT SQUARE.

H. COWPERTHWAIT, L. H. CHAPMAN, W. F. BOYLE

COWPERTHWAIT, CHAPMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
279 1-2 MAIN STREET, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We have the largest stock of Stationery in the Southwest; Miscellaneous, School and Medical Books. Also, a large assortment of Prayer, Hymn and Music Books for all denominations. All the late Novels, "Fond Pity," by Chas. Reade; "Moonstone," by Wilkie Collins; "Into the Light," and "Mysteries and Fascination," "Planches," and "The Little Wonder." We will sell at the lowest price. sep6 1m

AUCTION.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
—AND—
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
N. E. Cor. Main & Jefferson Sts.

Public Sales of Real Estate,
At Merchants' Exchange,
(ODD FELLOWS' HALL)

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily,	2.00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	9:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	7:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at 4		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accomm't daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 30 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	9:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m
" City time	5:30 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	7:15 p.m.	5:30 a.m
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

HUMBOLDT ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time	4:30 p.m	
" City time	6:10 p.m	
Arrive	10:20 a.m	

Tickets office No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hereafter individual bills of any Employes of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts due us. And no bill will be paid unless contracted by our authority.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Are requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be supplied with certificates authorizing them to collect weekly.

ED. J. MANSFORD,
Supt. Circulation.

THE MELANCHOLY DAYS have come, yesterday being the *avant courrier*.

OVERCOATS and shawls were in demand last night.

WATERMELONS continue to be sold by the wagon-load on the street. Every melon has a dozen chills in it.

MESSRS. Church & Co. have on hand a beautiful supply of note paper and envelopes already stamped with initial letters. They have our thanks for a box.

VIOLET DOWDEL was yesterday honorably discharged by Squire Millard, there being no evidence whatever of any complicity on her part with he horrid crime with which she is charged.

THE INCLEMENCY of the weather yesterday caused the Sons of Temperance to postpone their grand basket pic nic. It will now not be held until Tuesday, the 22d, when they hope to have a rousing time.

DUCKETT, who was so cruelly maltreated by negro burglars some weeks since, is still alive, but speechless. He has only spoken during two days since the outrage was committed. He was in span as all day yesterday and the day before.

WHY does not the *Banner* give credit to the APPEAL when it copies from it? "APPEAL" is quite as easy to write as "*Avalanche*." Three separate instances have occurred within two weeks, of this sort of thing, and it looks mean.

FOR RENT.—A house and outhouses and garden, near street railroad and Nicholson paved street, in the best neighborhood, and three-forths of a mile from Court square. Three acres of ground in inclosure, inside the original city limit. Apply to J. M. Keating, APPEAL Office. tf

IN OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS will be found this morning the card of Messrs. Sprague, Soule & Co., commission merchants, Boston, Mass. They are represented in our city by Messrs. Thomas Trout & Sons, No. 280 Front street, who will make liberal advances on all consignments made to them.

OFFICER WAND captured a couple of negro thieves yesterday and carried them before Squire Griffith. While a warrant was being made out they broke away, and running down the steps, made their escape. Mr. Wand afterward re-placed one of them and locked him up in Causey station.

BUNTYN STATION will be the scene on Saturday, the 19th, of one of the grandest and most rousing demonstrations of the season. There will be a barbecue, and speeches will be made by several distinguished speakers. We know of no more pleasant location for a barbecue than Buntyn, and as everybody is invited, we hope a big crowd will honor the invitation.

MILITIA.—In another column we publish an advertisement of importance to the members of the militia, colored as well as white. It is believed that by proper exertion, pay for the services of those who were enrolled in this organization, can be procured at the next sitting of Congress. Those interested should do what they can, and, as it does not cost them anything, assist Mr. Bond in this "final effort."

THE LAST number of "The Day's Doings," for sale at Jos Locke's, contains a picture and a description of a Voudoo ceremony, purporting to have been taken by their "special artist on the spot," and the text to have been written by their special correspondent. The facts in the case are that the description was written for the Mobile *Tribune*, several years ago, by Henry Depriest, (better known as Dick Turpin,) then local editor of that paper. The picture is pure fiction.

THE election for Directors of the Memphis and Charleston railroad was progressing all day yesterday. At this writing nothing positive has transpired as to the results. It is generally thought, however, that there will be no change in the Board of Directors or officers, with the exception of Col. Sam Tate, whose place will be filled by W. B. Waldron, Esq. The voting for President did not take place yesterday, but will commence this morning. There is very little doubt but that Col. Wicks will be re-elected.

MR. A. C. WOODWARD, proprietor of the Eldorado keno rooms, yesterday was granted a mandamus from the Municipal Court, enjoining the Chief of police from interfering with his business in any way until the 1st of November. The grounds upon which the application was made, were that Mr. Woodward had paid his United States Revenue license for selling Lottery Tickets, and his business was therefore in lawful one. We suppose that other keno rooms will follow suit, and keno will again "be correct," *maybe* Mr. Beaumont.

POWERS & MCGEOY, Merchant Tailors, No. 238 Second street, since their losses by the recent robbery of their premises, have received the finest and most suitable assortment of fall and winter goods that the Eastern market could furnish at this early date. It consists of cloths, cassimers and doeskins, and they invite an inspection of the articles enumerated. Mr. Powers is the "cutter" of the establishment. Having visited Paris for the especial purpose of acquiring a scientifical knowledge of the human body, so as to be enabled to duly consider irregularities and malformations, he can confidently appeal to the fashionable young men of the city to testify as to his ability, both as to accuracy and style. sep17 3t

PERSONAL.

Col. J. C. Alexander, of Mathews, Judson & Co., has returned from a business tour through Arkansas.

P. J. Murray, the well known delivery clerk of the Telegraph Office, returned home last night, after a summer spent North.

ALDERMAN W. H. PASSMORE arrived home yesterday from a visit to St. Louis. We understand that he has withdrawn his letter of resignation, and will demand an official investigation of his acts.

We had the pleasure last night, of meeting Col. Milligan, of the 19th United States Infantry. The gallant Colonel is now on his way to join his regiment on the frontier. He is stopping at the Overton.

We are pleased to learn that our clever and meritorious young friend D. T. Doyle, Esq., has been made a member of the house of Harris, Cochran & Co. May he continue to prosper.

THE Hon. M. T. Ryder returned to the city yesterday from the capitol. The rapscallions of the Barberiewis strips invited him to resign at the last meeting at Bernard's Roost. We count this as one of the highest honors that could have been conferred upon him.

NEWTON FORD, Esq., of the well known firm of Newton Ford & Co., returned yesterday from a visit to Alabama. His trip, which was one of investigation intermixed with pleasure, has certainly been beneficial, as we learn that his fighting weight has been increased by several pounds.

TENNESSEE.

More of Sugar Hamilton's Committee.

Letter of the Secretary of War, and His Instructions to Gen. Thomas.

The following are the copies of the letters addressed to the Tennessee committee, by the Secretary of War, and his instructions to Gen. Thomas. They were presented to the committee by the President on Saturday:

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SCHOFIELD

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1868.

"To Hon. W. H. Welsenr, J. H. Hamilton, and J. H. Agee, Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication to the President, representing the present condition of things in Tennessee, and urging the President to take steps to give protection to the law abiding citizens in that State, together with the joint resolution of the Legislature, under which you were appointed, has been referred to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, for his information. Maj.-Gen. Thomas has also been directed to report without unnecessary delay, what force, in addition to that now under his command, will be required to enable him to give all necessary aid to the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace, and protect law abiding citizens of the State. Upon the receipt of Gen. Thomas' report, the necessary military forces will be placed at his disposal.

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
"Secretary of War."

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL THOMAS.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, September 11, 1868.

"Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland:

"*General:* Messrs. W. H. Welsner, Thos. A. Hamilton, and J. H. Agee, committee appointed by the Legislature of Tennessee, have waited upon the President to report to him the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urge him to take steps to give protection to law-abiding citizens of that State. A copy of the joint resolution under which the committee was appointed, and of a written communication from the committee to the President, are furnished herewith for your information. You will please report, without unnecessary delay, what force, in addition to that now under your command, will be required to enable you to give all necessary aid to the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace, and protect all law abiding citizens of that State. The instructions heretofore given from this department are deemed sufficient for your government. It was the purpose of these instructions to confer upon you all the power which the laws allow, and it is the wish of the President that you exercise, within the limits of your lawful authority, full discretion in your action, to the end that in any event peace may be preserved.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War."

IMPORTANT CONVENTION.—An important convention of railroad men will convene this morning at the Overton hotel, for the purpose of arranging a general freight tariff. There will be delegates from all the fast freight and express lines. Among those who have already arrived we notice the following names: Mr. Kingsbury, of the star Union line, Indianapolis; Mr. W. G. McCoy, United states Mail Line, Cincinnati; Mr. Tucker, Illinois Central railroad, Chicago; Gen. J. T. Boyd, Memphis and Louisville Railroad, just arrived; J. C. Lopez, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Huntsville; E. F. Fuller, Little Miami Railroad; L. Devinney, Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, Cincinnati; F. S. Van Aline, Memphis and Louisville Railroad, Louisville; Thomas Carse, Jefferson Railroad, Jeffersonville, Indiana; C. W. Anderson, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Chattanooga; Mr. Hersch, Pennsylvania Central Railroad; R. H. Campbell, and others connected with the frighting business.

A SWINDLER—PASS HIM AROUND.—Some months since a man signing himself Jno. Livingston, secretary or agent for a law register in New York city, an agent for the purchase of legal books and a collector of bad or doubtful bills and claims, placed an advertisement in the APPEAL. A bill was sent him for the same, no answer was received—all subsequent communications being treated in the same manner. On writing to a trusty agent in New York, forwarding the account and making inquiries about him, the bill was returned as utterly worthless, and with a complimentary notice of the individual, to the effect that he is a "shyster," totally unworthy of confidence. He had received letters from all parts of the country containing remittances for the purchase of law books, and had never made any returns. The word, a swindler of the genus "confidence," that so abound in New York, and we denounce him as such and an unprincipled scoundrel, against whom we warn our confreres of the press and gentlemen of the bar.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.—Railroads can be of incalculable benefit to our city. If, instead of pursuing a policy locking to the hampering and restriction of trade and commerce, by imposing unjust conditions and exorbitant charges, our roads would cheapen freights and offer enlarged facilities for the rapid transit of property, not only their own business would be increased, but trade would be quickened and the general prosperity of our city greatly enhanced. It must by this time have come to the knowledge of our merchants that this year the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has taken the lead in the adoption of a liberal and enterprising policy. Its tariffs have been reduced. Especially is this the case in freights from Eastern cities, between which and Memphis the time this season has been remarkably good. We take all the more pleasure in noticing the enterprise of the "Air Line," that it is a home institution, having interests closely identified with those of our city. Let our merchants come forward and give the "Air Line" the support it deserves. In doing this they are only subserving their own interests in the future as well as in the present.

A NEW ENTERPRISE is about being inaugurated in our midst by two well known and enterprising citizens, G. T. Beaumont, Esq., and Felix R. Lanier, who have taken the old U. S. Bonded Warehouse, at the head of Jefferson street, at the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot, and will establish there a cotton seed oil factory. There was such a factory in Memphis before the war, and it was one of the best paying institutions in our business community. Messrs. Beaumont & Lanier are both working men, and we have no doubt will make the present venture at successful as the prototype. They are now putting up their stack, and have one engine in place, and hope to commence operations soon.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.—The shops and places of business generally of our Hebrew fellow-citizens, were closed yesterday evening at sunset, to remain so until this evening at the same time, in honor of the Jewish new year—the rosh hash-hounah, *yom kerach*, and other names by which it is designated, and whose meanings were explained in Tuesday morning's APPEAL. There will be services to-day in all the synagogues and temples, and we learn that Rabbi Tuska will address his congregation during the morning in English.

ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. ANDREW'S Societies will have a grand picnic to-day at the Ford Place, Chelsea. Every arrangement that could lend zest to the affair and make it a perfect success has been completed, and it now only depends on the weather whether they have a picnic to-day or not. We hope that the skies may be propitious, and that a large crowd may be on hand to partake of the good cheer that the societies have provided.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—To show our readers that the managers of the Paschall House Association are doing everything in their power to have the public convinced that the rumors affecting the valuable property which is to be made at St. Louis, Oct. 8th, will be fairly conducted, we subjoin the following correspondence from the columns of the Louisville *Courier* of September 4th. Certificates to be had in Memphis at George Pattison & Co's bookstore, 317½ Main street:

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1868.

Colo. W. N. Haldeman and W. C. D. Whipps:

Gentlemen: I am authorized this morning, by letter from Judge Philip S. Lanham, manager of the Paschal House Associa ion, of St. Louis, Mo., to invite two prominent citizens of Louisville to visit that city on the 8th of October next, for the purpose of acting on the "Committee of Drawing," with some of the first cit zens of St. Louis. Judge Lanham has done this in order to assure the large number of certificate-holders throughout Kentucky and Middle Tennessee that the distribution of the valuable property thus to be disposed of shall be under the supervision of gentlemen whom they know and can trust, and whose word for its fairness will not be questioned. Knowing the high position which you hold in the esteem of the people of Louisville, as well as of the State, I most earnestly desire your consent to be present and act with the Committee of Drawing into whose hands the entire matter will be placed.

Sincerely yours, W. H. RHEA.

COURIER OFFICE, September 3, 1868.

Capt. W. H. Rhea:

Your note has been received. Say to Judge Lanham that I will comply with his desire.

Yours, etc., W. N. HALDEMAN, *Ex. Courier.*

WILLARD HOTEL, September 3, 1868.

Capt. W. H. Rhea:

The invitation of Judge Lanham, through yourself, to be present at St. Louis, October 8th, to act on the Committee of Drawing, has been handed to me. Assure him that I will, with pleasure, comply.

Respectfully, W. C. D. WHIPPS, Willard Hotel.

THE POISONING CASE.

Dr. Clayton Admitted to Bail.

The case of Dr. Clayton, accused of murdering a baker named Craft by administering a dose of poison to him, as medicine, came up yesterday before 'Squire Griffith for preliminary examination.

At two o'clock the prisoner was produced in court, attended by his counsel; but the witnesses for the State, and the coroner, not being on hand, the case was continued until Friday the 18th inst., at two o'clock.

The prisoner's counsel then asked that he be admitted to bail, which 'Squire Griffith granted, and fixed the bail at $1 000. This was given, 'Squire Hall going the requisite bond.

We understand that Dr. Hoerner, the chemist to whom was committed the stomach of Craft for analysis, has finished his labors and will be ready to report to-morrow, at the trial. The action of 'Squire Griffith in admitting to bail a man charged on a coroner's writ with murder, is, to say the least, a novel one. If the bail had been fixed at any large sum, there might be some palliation of his conduct, but it certainly looks very strange at the present figures.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Question for Furay.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Mr. Furay said, the other night while addressing the colored people on the bluff, that the North and West would go for Grant and Colfax, and also stated that the Radical party had always given the colored people the *ballot* wherever they had the power. Now, I wish to put the following question to Furay: You say the Radicals have always given the colored people the ballot wherever they had the power, if you have the power to carry the entire North and West, why do you not give the colored man the ballot in the North and West?

STEVE GRAYSON.

THE Southern Hotel will be fully opened to the traveling public on the 15th inst. It has just been refitted and furnished in every department. The proprietor, J. S. Smith, will keep a first class hotel, at rates reduced from $3 to $2 per day. The planters' patronage is particularly solicited. sep13-1w

HERNANDO ROAD.—People wanting family supplies will do well by calling on S. M. Guest, just south of South street. He sells cheap for cash. sep11 1w

WANTED an entry clerk, good references required. Apply by letter with specimen bill to Max, 239 Second street. sep16 3t

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Several cases on yesterday's list were continued by consent.

Case No. 598—Koffee vs Lyden—commenced on yesterday, will be concluded this morning.

The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

894 Hooston et al vs O'Donnell.
670 Hinkley vs Wiggins.
699 Fox vs Bachen.
764 Staten vs Fiama.
741 Berlin vs same.
764 Lemon vs Fimble.
789 Murray vs Singleton.
889 Sens vs Franse.
891 Briggs et al vs Graves.
928 Boyd vs Scudder et al.
948 Eenman vs Blum & Co.
972 Loelle vs Tate.
973 Cocke vs same.
979 Goepel vs Harrison.
981 Skelton vs Shelton.
985 Tennessee M. F. Ins. Co. vs Mahon.
983 Same vs Miller.
987 Same vs Kelly.
988 Same vs Fitzgibbon.
989 Same vs Mahoney.
990 Same vs Ryan.
991 Same vs Hubbard et al.
994 Tennessee State Mutual Fire Insurance Company vs Carpenter.
995 Sidle & Co. vs Rose.
1001 Union Bank of Tennessee vs Tate.
1001 Briggs et al. vs Finnie.
1003 Duncan vs Valentine, ex'r.
1004 Briggs vs Hankin.
1006 Griffin & Co. vs Eddins et al.
1007 Hatch vs Waggener et al.
1008 Gallagher, Stuart & Co. vs McNutt & Co.
1011 Strauss vs Wesson.

On yesterday O. C. Woodward, lottery ticket dealer, filed a petition in this court against S. B. Beaumont, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, praying for a mandumus compelling him to open Woodward's business house, which he (Beaumont) had closed, claiming it to be a keno establishment. The mandamus was granted, returnable next November term, in the following finds:

MUNICIPAL COURT, September 16, 1868.

The Clerk of this Court will issue the mandamus as prayed in this petition, returnable to the next term of this court, on petitioners executing bond for costs in the sum of two thousand dollars. GEO. W. WALDRAN,
Judge, etc.

Mr. Woodward, keeps a keno saloon, but holds a receipt from Rolf S. Saunders, United States Collector, for payment of a special tax of $16 6 as a lottery ticket dealer. By virtue of this receipt Mr. Woodward claims the right to keep a keno saloon, claiming that it is a lottery. Whether the Indictments in the Municipal Court can be evaded in this manner, remains to be seen. In the meantime, until next November, keno will be "correct."

DRY GOODS.

L. KREMER'S.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING ALL THE

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS

In our line, selected by Mrs. KREMER. He known taste needs no commendation. Importing and buying at first hands, we are able and will defy all competition.

We invite an examination of our goods and prices.

L. KREMER,
sep13 1w 253 Main Street.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

RICE, STIX & CO.,

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

319 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
18 White Street, New York.

☞ Our facilities are such that we can offer Goods at New York Jobbers' prices. sep6 1m

THE ONLY WAY
—FOR—
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
To Buy Cheap Goods,
—IS TO—
Pay the Money,

OR give such undoubted SHORT TIME paper as will assuredly be promptly met at maturity. Other systems are played out! Turn who realize this fact can buy what Dry Goods they may want, of

WM. M. MOORE & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants
& Co's bookstore, 317½ Main street.
se5 1m No. 299 Main Street, Memphis.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Cash! Cash!

WE are daily receiving very heavy shipments of

Fall and Winter Goods,
—EMBRACING—

English, French and American Dress Fabrics,
Southern Made Osnaburgs, Shirtings and Sheetings,
Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery and Gloves,
Communities or Drawing into whose hands the entire matter will be placed.
9, 10, 11 and 12 1-4 Bed Blankets,
Canton and all Wool Flannels,
—AND—
A General Assortment of Notions.

TERMS CASH.
ONE PRICE.
NO DEVIATION.

We have suspended ALL accounts (except to Merchants), and have reduced our prices. We sell FOR CASH, and hope no one will ask time on purchase. HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
SOUTHERN PALACE,
291 Main street.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

A heavy rain commenced about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and lasted several hours, after which the day became blustery and cold. Overcoats and shawls were seen upon the streets, while drilling and each night material was laid away or thrown aside with the same degree of indifference as to its future that a Radical office-seeker feels for a negro after his carpet-bag is filled. The river is rising, but not so rapidly. The swell yesterday did not exceed two inches. We have no later advices from the Arkansas or White river. There is "mark twain" to Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—The river is stationary, with 6 feet 5 inches in the canal. The weather is cloudy and unseasonably cool. Thermometer 60 and falling.

Departed—the Darling for Memphis, at 11:40 p.m. Thermometer 60°.

CAIRO, September 16.—Up—H. M. Shreve, at 10 a.m. Belle Memphis, at 11 p.m. Wattle at 7 p.m. Down—Belle Lee, at 6 p.m. The river rose 12 inches.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—The river is rising slowly.

Arrivals.

Steamer Natoma, Napoleon.
" Minnesota, Cincinnati.

Departures.

Steamer Magenta, New Orleans.
" Minnesota, Cincinnati.

In Port.

Steamer Marble City.
" Natoma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The St. Marys goes into the White river and New Orleans trade.

The Peoria City passed down yesterday. She had heard of our uniform wharfage tariff and did not land, but put her passengers ashore in a yawl. Things is workin'.

The Natoma, Captain Lee, gets away to-day at 5 p. m., for Napoleon, where she connects with the Ozark, for Pine Bluff and Little Rock. The Natoma is a splendid passenger packet, and in her office will be found Billy Fields, Sterlis Whitehead and Stack Lee.

The Darling was to have left Cincinnati on Tuesday, yesterday for this port. The Sam Hale and Clinton will follow.

The Silver Spray, Alaska and Lotowanna are loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

Capt. T. Jeff DeCamps, a well known Ohio river clerk, died in Parkersburg on Sunday.

The Minnesota left for Cincinnati last evening.

The United States mail packet, May flower, Capt. Ashford, will be in port to leave for White river on Saturday next.

The Natoma, City of Cairo comes out in the packet line instead of the City of Alton. The latter boat leaves at St. Louis for New Orleans.

The Belle Lee is one of the finest steamers that ever entered any trade, will be in port to day, and leaves for New Orleans to-morrow, at five p. m. She will be back in time to leave again on Saturday week as a regular Memphis and New Orleans packet. Capt. Anselm Medill is master, and Adolph Martin is clerk. The Belle was built with a view of putting her in the Memphis trade, and our people can keep her by showing that they appreciate the presence of one of the finest of the many fine steamers which ply the great river. With the Belle Lee as a local steamer, and the fact known abroad, that we will live this way, and eventually we will regain much that we have lost during the war, and since, by our want of energy. The beautiful Belle must be made a Memphis Belle. The Natoma passed down yesterday, loaded to the guards, and with over one hundred cabin passengers. She could not take all the freight offered.

When the Fashion was burned, the pilot, T. A. Montague, behaved in a manner truly heroic, refusing to leave his post until the danger should be entirely over, resisting all solicitations to abandon the wheel until the boat had landed; and finally, in the discharge of his duty, nobly died. The House of the Louisiana State Legislature has passed a bill allowing his widow $400 a year for life.

The body of a well dressed white man, evidently murdered, was found in the river last week, near Sepneh's Landing. Bullet holes were found in several parts of the body, but nothing by which it could be identified. The only thing by which a clue to the name of the murdered man may be discovered was a handkerchief, bearing the initials M. K.

The fine steamer Marble City, Capt. Conway, leaves to-day at 5 p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis, having on board the Darling for Memphis, at 11:40 p.m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, September 16, 1868.

Our brokers report less doing in the way of Stocks and Bonds, as well as local Scrip, than at any time in the past three months.

The demand for money in a business way is somewhat better than earlier in the season, that very few of our banks are prepared to become purchasers of securities to any extent, and prefer holding their currency in order to meet the heavy demands which will soon flow in upon them to remove the cotton crops. Except, therefore, upon orders, there are no buyers of securities in this market. A sale of $3400 Mississippi and Tennessee 2d mortgage bonds was reported to-day at 52c. One of $10,000 city paving bonds at 80c was talked of upon the street, but we do not know that it occurred. A shipment of $5,000, purchased a day or two ago on Eastern account, was also among the events of the day.

Exchange is in excess of the demand and our discount houses are well supplied. New York right is taken at par, with an occasional offering at ¼ different. Selling at ¼ to ⅝ premium. New Orleans Exchange is steady at ¼ off buying. Selling at par.

City Scrip is not so firm. We heard of $500 being offered, for which the holder could not get it, but think the market was not well canvassed, as dealers were buying at 73c yesterday and reported their rates the same to-day. Dealers sell in small lots at 76@78c.

County Warrants are steady with very light offerings. Brokers buy at 53@54c. Selling at 55@60.

Police Scrip is in good demand at 80@83c from dealers. Selling at 85c.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 141½c and at noon had advanced ⅛c. Dealers buy small lots at 141@141¼c. A sale of $3000 between dealers occurred at 141¼.

The New York Stock Board quotations were at noon to-day as follows: Old Tennessee bonds, 65¾; new, none; 6-20s, coupons of '81, 14; '82, 15¼; '64, 9¾; '65, 11; 10-40s, coupons, 8¾; Government bonds, steady.

The Economical cry of Money in New York: Contrary to a somewhat common expectation, money remains easy at this centre, and is still accessible to Wall street borrowers, at nearly the same low rates as have prevailed for several weeks past. The West has made heavy drafts upon its deposits at New York for moving the grain crops, and still continues to draw, although at a diminished rate, and the result is apparent in a reduction of $24,000,000 in the net deposits of the banks since August 8, and a loss of $12,000,000 in the legal tenders, while the loans and discounts have declined about $9,000,000. This movement compares unfavorably with that of the same period of last year, when the deposits were reduced only $4,200,000, and the legal tenders $6,400,000.

As the United States debt question is being constantly discussed we give the following from our reliable contemporary, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which will be found very useful for reference:

We have compiled and now present a complete summary of the official statement of the recognized debt for each month, when statements were issued, since 1854. The totals here show the net amount, the cash on hand being deducted:

Date.	Amount.
September 30, 1854	$1,955,973,746 41
March 31, 1855	2,095,895,077 34
May 1, 1855	2 85,250,753 10
June 30, 1855	2 682,503,026 59
July 31, 1855	2,757,253,275 86
August 31, 1855	2,736,050,571 43
September 30, 1855	2,744,947,726 17
October 31, 1855	2,749,834,758 86
November 17, 1855	2,714,633,3 4 75
January 1, 1857	2,716,581,538 19
February 1, 1856	2,746,598,152 23
March 1, 1856	2,751,856,000 62
April 1, 1856	2,705,948,576 01
May 1, 1856	2,669,689,844 73
June 1, 1856	2,670,288,367 82
July 1, 1856	2,660,588,230 10
August 1, 1856	2,633,099,276 38
September 1, 1856	2,586,653,168 22
October 1, 1856	2,573,359,941 66
November 1, 1856	2,561,,10,005 72
December 1, 1856	2,549,631,298 22
January 1, 1857	2,548,,25,174 62
February 1, 1857	2,543,349,748 56
March 1, 1857	2,530,763,389 80
April 1, 1857	2,523,428,070 44
May 1, 1857	2,524,,78,099 25
June 1, 1857	2,516,615,946 99
July 1, 1857	2,511,800,013 32
August 1, 1857	2,501,206,427 01
September 1, 1857	2,492,783,365 05
October 1, 1857	2,493,277,446 96
November 1, 1857	2,491,,04,010 00
December 1, 1857	2,501,,05,751 75
January 1, 1858	2,508,125,650 10
February 1, 1858	2,527,315,573 19
March 1, 1858	2,519,856,622 84
April 1, 1858	2,519,209,687 36
May 1, 1858	2,500,858,827 54
June 1, 1858	2,516,,24,,36 74
August 1, 1858	2,523,534,480 37
September 1, 1858	2,538,614,313 03

COTTON.

The Liverpool market was steady at the opening to-day; Uplands, 9¾@9⅝d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. The noon dispatch quoted a firm market at unchanged quotations, and at the close it was firmer; Uplands, 10d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales.

In New York at the opening the demand was fair and prices firm; Low Middlings, 24¾c; Middlings, 27½c; Orleans, 28c; Good Middlings, 28½c. Holders were asking an advance at noon, but prices were unchanged. At the close the market was quiet but steady.

In this market sellers were numerous and buyers very scarce. Among the sales reported were 14 bales Low Middlings 25½c, 7 do. Middlings 26½c, 4 do do. 26c, 2 do. Strict Middlings 26½c, 7 do. do. 27c. At the close holders were firmer.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, September 16, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	17	
Received previously	824	841
		888
Exported to-day	43	
Exported previously	176	219
Stock on hand to-day, bales		169

TRADE.

Business yesterday was not as heavy as on Tuesday, owing to the weather and the scarcity of transportation by river. Prices are about the same on all things, except bacon, which is lower, and eggs, which have advanced slightly. Corn is also worse higher, owing to no receipts.

There is quite an increase in the number of wagons to be seen upon our streets, and the question has arisen in our mind whether our railroad lines are pursuing the right policy in keeping their tariffs so high as to make it cost corn to the planters living in the vicinity of Corn Island on the Mississippi and Grenada Railroad; Collierville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and Wythesville, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, to send their cotton to market on wagons and carry back their supplies in the same manner. There is certainly no more justice in charging the above freight upon a bale of cotton coming from a station thirty miles distant and one forty or fifty miles distant, than there would be in charging the same fare to a passenger coming on a train ten miles from town and another twenty miles from the city.

Flour is coming in more freely daily, but is only in light demand, as there is some fear that it will not keep.

The wheat raised in this region was very soon exhausted. Our mills are now compelled to buy in Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, in order to keep up their supply of flour.

The great market of Europe is now lower than at any time since 1845. Late sales in London Mark Lane are as follows: The finest Adelaide and New Zealand creamy wools 10@11d. per pound; former rates 12@14—a deduction of 1 to 3d per pound.

The dry goods trade of New York continues to improve daily, but prices have declined ½@¾c per yard in sympathy with the fall of cotton. Our markets has also given way fully 1c on last week's quotations.

Sheep are said to be so plentiful in Australia as to be sold by travelling orders at a cent a pound, and in two colonies alone not less than 40,000 are boiled down each week.

The Monthly Trade and Navigation returns of England recently issued gives the total value of the imports of the principal articles of colonial and foreign merchandise into the United Kingdom during the first six months of the present year, and compares them with the two previous years. In 1868 the total value of imports amounted to £120,303,195, in 1867 to £110,736,000, and in 1866 to £110,796,174. The exports are given for the seven months ending with July. In 1868 the total value of these was £19,874,; in 1867, £101,175,814, and £100,349,426 in 1866. This shows a considerable falling off since 1866 in both exports and imports.

APPLES—Very few coming in. Choice are selling at $2 per bushel. Other kinds, for shipment, $1@$1 per bushel.

EGGS—Good stock and demand. We quote 25 to 26c in a jobbing way; Tennessee, 18@20c; heavy Kentucky, 23@25c; Indiana, 20@22c.

BEEF—Demand fair. Selling at $21 from stalls, $2 to levee and $22@23 from store.

BUTTER—Market dull. Choice in tubs and crocks, 35@38c; good, 30@35c. No demand for common.

BACON—Prices are weak and still tend downwards. Clear Sides, 17@17½c; Clear Rib, 16½@17c; Rib Sides, 15½c.

CHEESE—Prices are irregular, with slight stock and demand.

COFFEE—Rio, 24@26½c; Java, 40@42c.

CORN—None on levee. Held in store at 85c; new shelled, 75c; new ear, 65@70c.

CORN MEAL—Stock ample and market dull. Kiln dried, $3 50@3 30; fresh, $3@3 10.

CATTLE—The stock on hand is light and demand only of a local character. Choice Western, $3@3 50; No. 2, $2@2 50; Interior and Texas, 1½@2c.

FEATHERS—Market firm. Young, $4@4 50; old, $2@2 50.

HOGS—Very few in market. Selling at 35c.

FRUIT—Dried apples in demand at 6@6c; Dried peaches, 6@6c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; Extra, $7@8; XX, $10@11; XXX and fancy family, $11@$13.

HAY—The stock of choice is limited and held at $28@30; common, $18@20.

HAMS—Country sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; plain canvassed, 15c; plain canvassed, 17@17½c.

HIDES—Scarce light. Dry flint, 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

LARD—Prices unchanged. Kegs, 20@20½c; tierces, 19@19½c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65@$1; Porto Rico, 65@85c; Syrups, 75@$1 25.

MESS PORK—There is a fair demand at $30 in store; Prime mess, $27 50; rump, $25 50@26.

OATS—Very light receipts. Selling in store at 67½@70c.

OILS—Coal oil, 35@40c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Stock very light. Firm at $3@4 per bbl.

POTATOES—Good shipping are in demand at $1 per bushel. Sweet, 75c@$1 per bushel.

SHEEP—Stock only moderate. Choice Western, $4@5 50 per head; Tennessee, $2@3 50 as to quality.

SUGAR—The stock on hand is fair. We quote prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; common to fair, 12@16c; Island, 12½@16c.

SALT—Prices firm. Held at $3 40@3 50 per barrel of 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $1 30@1 50; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $1 20@3 35.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—300 pounds leaf refuses sold to-day at 8c. Medium admitted is worth 18c.

WHEAT—Active demand from city millers; No. 1, $1 10@2; No. 2, $1 85@1 90; inferior, $1 40@1 60.

WHISKY—The market is firm with no high wines offered; common whisky, $1@1 25; imitation Bourbon, $1 40@1 65; Bourbon, $1 80@3 50.

BANKS AND BANKING

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. GWYN,
F. S. DAVIS,
W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.;
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON BOARD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH
C. P. NORRIS.

F. S. DAVIS, President.
C. P. NORRIS, Vice-President.

sep1 tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER

WHOLESALE

GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS

And Manufacturers' Agents for

"Virginia Shot and Lead,"
"Schoenberger's Nails,"
And "Ohio River Salt,"

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN

sep10 1m

D. H. EVANS.

Importer and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

254 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

mal5 tf

NATHAN BROTHERS & CO.

Importers of and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 244 Front Street,

(UNDER THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of Rhine Wine. mh30

Depot of the Celebrated

"Hoffheimer's" Bavarian Bitters,

—AT—

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 276 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn

jy4 3m

A. VACCARO, M. MAGENVEY, JR.
E. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

To Arrive:

19 barrels Alcohol.

In Store:

25 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky
100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.

In Bond:

77 barrels Rectified Whisky.
60 barrels High Wines.

All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.

SMITH & LEECH,

au13 3m 342 Second Street,

CARDS.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1868.

MESSRS. MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO., Of Memphis, are the only ones for whom I will hereafter fill up orders for that market. They are authorized to sell my cigars to dealers at factory prices.

au26 1m GEORGE ALCES.

A CARD.

A REPORT having obtained credence that I have withdrawn from the LIFE INSURANCE business, I take this method of notifying the Public that I am still connected with

The New York Life Insurance Company

Feeling thankful for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore bestowed on me by my friends in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

I have also associated with me in business, Mr. T. C. CASKIN, formerly of South Carolina, a gentleman I cordially recommend to my friends and patrons.

S. D. McCLURE.

se p6

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1868.

THE copartnership of Webb, Mitchell & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation of articles of agreement. All persons indebted to the firm, or having business with the same, will find our junior partner, L. T. Webb, with the books, at Price & Treadwell's, No. 15, Union street, Lee Block. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.

W. H. WEBB,
J. S. MITCHELL,
L. T. WEBB.

sep2 1m

Dissolution.

THE Firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th August, 1868. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

All persons indebted to the firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. are requested to come forward and settle without delay. The books and papers will be found at the Underwriters' Warehouse, corner of Market and Promenade streets.

W. N. EAKIN,
A. CONNELL.

Memphis, September 1, 1868.

The business will be continued at the old stand on Chickasaw street, by A. Connell and M. Connell, jr., under the firm name of A. Connell & Co.

Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep2 tf

F. J. ATTWOOD. W. P. ANDERSON

Notice of Removal.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, Cotton Factors, General Produce and Commission Merchants, have removed their business to No. 380 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets, Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep6 1m

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

BUYERS READ!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

OFFER TO THE TRADE

THE FOLLOWING

LARGE LOTS OF GOODS

—AT THE—

Very Lowest Figures!

100 cs. Beautiful Styles Prints,

25 cases Bleached Domestics,

25 cases Cotton Plaids,

15 cases Cotton Stripes,

25 cases Kentucky Jeans,

10 cases Bed Tick,

50 Bales Brown Domestic,

15 Bales Osnaburgs,

10 cases Linseys,

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

Furnishing Goods,

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS

AND ONE OF THE BEST

LARGEST STOCKS

—AND—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

—EVER—

BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,

242 Main St., cor. Jefferson.

se13

COTTON---COMMISSION.

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.

191 Common Street, N. O.

THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,

7 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

se8 3m

J. T. FARGASON. J. P. TALBERT. C. C. CLAY OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

[Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 330 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

JOHN S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 332 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

JOHN S. TOOF, CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

LESALE GROCERS,

And dealers in

Plantation & Family Supplies.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.

☞ Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., sep1 No. 226 Front street.

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Corner Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

J. A. SHANE. DR. A. HARRIS.

SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,)

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

GENERAL COMMISSION

And Forwarding Merchants,

254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

J. F. DOWDY,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 264 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments. sep1 1m

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK. R. W. M'CLELLAN.

GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,

(Successors to Guy, Alden, McRae & Co., and Pearce, Park & Co.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merch'ts,

No. 204 Front Street,

(Between Washington and Adams)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of well selected Staple Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Twine, and Plantation Supplies generally. Special personal attention will be given to the sale of Cotton and every description of Produce; and as we have a large and commodious first-class Fire-proof Warehouse, will receive Goods on Storage for shipment, etc. All consignments of Cotton, etc., to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. au29 1m

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

260 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON, LEVI JOY.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.

JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.

jy8 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au6

W. L. STEWART,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 Hank Alley,

Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au23 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

In former times it was a practice with the merchants to give five gallons good liquor for the first Bale new Cotton. By way of keeping up something like the old custom, we propose to pay a premium of fifty dollars in silver for the first Bale new Cotton sent us from Tennessee, to weigh not less than 450 pounds.

au13 1m J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.

COTTON---COMMISSION.

H. FITZGERALD, Galiatin. C. C. BILL, Memphis. J. T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.

H. FITZGERALD & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts

Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,

274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

sep13 3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,

Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

sep13 3m

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES DORION, JR.

MOSBY & DORION,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-Stairs,

No. 304 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. sep1 dawlm

J. L. VERSER,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

314 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be Insured unless otherwise instructed. au14 3m

JOHN F. THOMAS.

(OF THOMAS & ARNOLD,) WITH

Cunningham, Wicks & Malone,

Commission Merchants,

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,

No. 15 Union Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Will furnish our customers with Bagging, Rope and Ties.

N. B.—I am specially interested in all Consignments made C., W. & M., by my friends.

sep6 J. F. T.

D. H. TOWNSEND,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.

☞ Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. au19 3mdaw

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. R. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,

210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep1 3m

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn. Capt. J. S. CALHOUN'S,

—WITH—

PARTEE & HARBERT,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

No. 290 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1 3m

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LEVY & SHARPE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Steamboat Agency business.

E. A. LEVY. JAS. B. SHARPE.

Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868.

CARD.

E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller. JAS. B. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.

LEVY & SHARPE,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

—AND—

General Steamboat Agents,

No. 250 Front Street,

sep1 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

CHAS. COFFIN. HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

392 Main Street,

(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se5 3m

N. R. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER. T. H. JUDSON. R. G. MATTHEWS.

JUDSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed sep6 3m

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and all Supplies furnished at the Lowest Rates. Liberal Cash Advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates on all business done. au25 3m

J. C. BROOKS. S. H. NEELY. H. M. NEELY.

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

BOAT AND BAR STORES,

No. 276 Front Street,

(Between Court and Madison,)

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

se6 3m

F. M. WHITE. JOHN KERR. GEO. L. ROONEY

WHITE, KERR & ROONEY,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Agents for the Sale of Guano,

No. 304 Main street, (Gayoso Block,) Memphis.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. sep1 dawlm

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR, J. R. S. GILLILAND,

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants.

sep6 3m

1868. FALL CAMPAIGN. 1868

—IN—

BOOTS & SHOES.

HAVING thoroughly canvassed the Shoe Districts this Summer, we are now able to offer to the Trade just the Goods to suit the people, at prices that will suit the people, at prices that will compete favorably with any city this side of Boston.

Call and examine, and you will buy your Shoe Goods in Memphis and save time and expense. Respectfully,

JOS. S. LEVATT & CO., au27 1m 339 Main Street.

HARDWARE.

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

270 Front Street.

☞ Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, which we are now daily receiving, before making their purchases elsewhere. Our Stock is large and complete, embracing every variety in a GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS, and we feel assured that we can offer the Merchants superior inducements to trade with us. We are determined to suit them in prices. Come and see.

sep6 3m ALLISON BROS.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. NORRIS,

OCULIST,

237 Main Street,

Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates. au16 tf

WILLIA M D. LYLES, M. D.,

TREATS DISEASES OF

Women & Children as Specialities.

OFFICE:

Corner Third and Madison Streets,

jy26 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

COTTON GINS

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any others. We are also agents for the STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCOBB & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns, 322½ and 324 Main Street,

jy11 dawem Memphis, Tenn.

Pratt's Southern Made Cotton Gin

THIS GIN is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. Planters cultivating bottom lands are requested to examine the Eureka Gin at Farrington & Howell's, 268 Front street. It will pay for itself in ginning fifty bales. A. N. Gunnison, manufacturer of the Steel Comb Gin before the war but now a planter, gives the following certificate:

"MEMPHIS, TENN., January 31, 1868.

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating Cotton on bottom lands of the Mississippi, Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers, the Eureka Gin, made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This Gin separates the hulls, bolls, etc., from the Seed Cotton, makes a good sample, and is superior to any other Gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Miss., and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect.

A. N. GUNNISON."

Orders for Gins, from 40 to 80 Saws and Gum Belting, at Factory Prices, addressed to the care of FARRINGTON & HOWELL, 268 Front street, Memphis, promptly filled. Presses and Gearing put up, and Gins repaired by a skillful Gin-wright. G. W. TRUEHART, jy28 Stawdm&w Agent for Daniel Pratt.

GULLETT'S

STEEL BRUSH COTTON GINS

Orgill Bros. & Co., Agents,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE

WE are just in receipt of a shipment of the above superior Gins, manufactured under the immediate supervision of D. S. Gullett, of Aberdeen, Miss. The many certificates found in the catalogues give abundant testimony of the superiority of this Gin over any other now manufactured.

We are now prepared to furnish sizes from 40 to 80 saws, right or left hand. Catalogues will be furnished on application.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 313 and 315, au20 1m Corner Monroe and Front Sts.

SADDLERY, ETC.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
SADDLERY,
HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, Etc.

AT REDUCED RATES.

C. N. CASE, J. & CO.,

177 Main street,

Sign of the Golden Stirrup.

Woodruff Block.

sep1 tf

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

J. C. HOAGLAN. R. R. KIMBALL.

HOAGLAN & KIMBALL,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Sale and Purchase of

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

PRODUCE, ETC.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Dried Fruit and Sweet Potatoes

No. 13 Dearborn Street,

sep15 3m CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRUGS, ETC.

RUSSELL'S

Dispensary, Infirmary and Drug Store,

Nos. 40 and 42 North Court St.,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1850, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired. DR. RUSSELL is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of GONORRHŒA and SYPHILIS cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. SECONDARY SYPHILIS; the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary loss of Semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or Loss of Sexual Power restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Victims of SELF-ABUSE and excessive Venery, suffering from SPERMATORRHŒA and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured.

☞ All consultations strictly confidential.

Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, etc., treated by the aid of Electro Magnetic Battery.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 8 p.m.

Those wishing to purchase Drugs, Family Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc., would do well to call at RUSSELL'S DRUG STORE before purchasing elsewhere, No. 42 North Court street, under the Dispensary.

je27

W. P. GRAY. C. W. BARRADALL

GRAY & BARRADALL,

APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,

No. 264 Second Street,

Vincent Block, N. E. corner of Court.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours. A large stock of the best Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, etc., constantly on hand. Doors open until midnight every night, after which time the night bell will be promptly responded to.

au25 1m

COAL.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FRESH

Pittsburg Coal,

—FOR THE—

HAYS COAL COMPANY

(Successors to BRIGGS & PETERSON,)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in best Pittsburg Coal, from the Hays Mines, first pool, Monongahela river.

Office—294 Madison street. mh25 tf

COAL, COAL, COAL!

We beg leave to announce to the citizens of Memphis that we have opened a Yard for the sale of

MOUNT CARBON COAL

—AT THE—

FOOT OF MARKET STREET,

This Coal is unsurpassed for manufacturing or domestic purposes, and will be sold at a low figure.

All orders left at No. 20 Madison street, or at the YARD, foot of Market street, will receive prompt attention.

au7 tf W. C. POSTAL, Agent.

MUSICAL.

F. KATZENBACH

317

MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Sheet Music, Music Books, Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of every description.

Sole Agent for Steinway & Sons' Gold Medal Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

SEND for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List. Schools furnished at as low rates as at New York or New Orleans.

Orders from the country punctually attended to. Small packages of Strings and Sheet Music will be sent by mail if the approximate amount of cash accompanies the order. Large packages by express, C. O. D. au26

UNDERTAKERS.

JAS. FLAHERTY. JOHN WALSH

FLAHERTY & WALSH,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS

METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOODEN Coffins, of all kinds, constantly on hand; also, Self-sealing Air-tight Zinc Burial Cases and Caskets—largest size weighing 60 lbs., and of latest style. All orders promptly attended to.

Storehouse No. 317 Second Street,

Between Union and Monroe streets. Residence, No. 188 Union street